REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,546.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but to Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements:—

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third do.	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of not more than three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The charge for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

For not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our regular ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Communications: Each—Rupees 2.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,632 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander John Henry Atkinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Madras	14
„ Cochin	July 5	„ Coconada	16
„ Vizagapatam	6	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Aleppy	8	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Calingapatam	18
„ Colombo	8	„ Goyalpore	18
„ Galle	9	„ Point Pedro	19
Arrives CALCUTTA	11	Arrives COLOMBO	21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at this Harbour or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

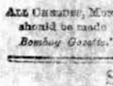
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aitchen, Penang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer each week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 781 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Stanly, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSSORAH	24
„ Cambaye	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Gandevie	11	„ Fao	25
„ Diwah	12	„ Bushire	26
„ Sunder Abbas	14	„ Bahrein	26
„ Linga	16	„ Linga	30
„ Bunder	18	„ Bunder Abbas	Aug. 1
„ Fao	20	„ Muscat	3
„ Mahomerah	21	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrives BUSSORAH	21	Arrives BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M.

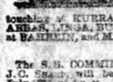
The P. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander N. E. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 781 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Stanly, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 31st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Steward on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Embattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 1st July.

„ TRENTHAM HALL,	„	2nd August.
„ RUSHTON HALL,	„	23rd August.
„ CITY OF SALISBURY,	„	4th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 30 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

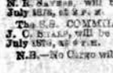
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Custom House, 15th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Tons H.P.			
INDIA	3,000 200	30th May.	27th May. 8th July.
MACEDONIA	2173 486	17th June.	24th June. 10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Company have a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2284	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez.
PERIM	W. Barratt	2577	600	28th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 10th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt N. W. Rasselwood, R.N.R., (3,000 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

	Positive sailing dates.
"HALL LINE" steam-ship CHILDWALL HALL,	1st July.
"ANCHOR LINE" steam-ship INDIA	8th July.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

STEAMER BERTHA, CAPTAIN HARWOOD, TO MARSEILLES DIRECT, VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID, ABOUT 10TH JULY.

THIS First Class Steamer, 1,121 Tons, and 250 Horse Power, well known in the Cargo and Passenger Trade, will sail for Marseilles via Suez and Port Said on or about the 10th July.

She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers. For freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Steamer Bertha.

Bombay, June 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SHIP JOHN ALLAN, Captain Horne, from London.—This Ship having this day been reported at the Custom House, Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES, and get BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing Boats being sent alongside for Cargo on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship John Allan.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, pianos, &c., at No. 58, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, as they are about to leave the country, the valuable and handsome household furniture, old glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of Dr. F. G. Joynt, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, dessert, and tea services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater entry dishes, cruet frame, ice pitcher, tea and coffee urns, 6 candlesticks, handsome Turkish fruit stands, 6 dozen forks, sets of handsome dessert and fish knives for 12 persons in cases, table, piano, and chamber carpets, cutlery, a double barrelled gun by Samuel Nock, &c., richly carved steamship blackwood furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, a sideboard, dumb waiter, wardrobe, dining room chairs, circular, library, and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full size conversation sofas, a centre ottoman, rich drawing room couch, with border, chiffonier, teapoys, a sewing machine, ornamental shades, wrought curtains, handsome English four post bedstead, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, a handsome English mahogany almira with plate glass, China camphorwood clothes press in 2 pieces, handsome French polished wardrobe, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a set of double harness, a fine collection of choice plants in pots and pots, a Kolhapur cow in calf, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 293 of 1875.
On the Appellate Side.
SUIT No. 864 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Joosab Ahmed and Essa Ahmed, respectively Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, carrying on business in Bombay, aforesaid, under the name or style of Faoul Mahomed Essa and Company, in Borsad Street, Second Row, without the Fort ..... Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing and carrying on business in Bombay, in first Memon Wada Street, outside the Fort ..... Respondent and Defendant.

and

SUIT No. 1018 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Essa Ahmed, Joosa Ahmed, and Bombai, widow of Faoul Mahomed Essa, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in house in Jackeria Musjid Street, in the said Island, and there carrying on business as Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Faoul Mahomed Essa and Company ..... Appellants and Defendants.

vs.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing in Shaik Hossain Cross-Baker Street, in the Island of Bombay ..... Respondent and Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit on the 24th day of March 1876, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their premises, No. 4, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the outstanding debts due to the late firm of Faoul Mahomed Essa and Company, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,39,050-1-2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Drawing Materials, Engineering and other Books, &c., at No. 1, Armenian Lane, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of the late H. R. Wilcox, Esq., the same comprises cut glassware, dinner service, plateware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand, bread basket, silver, claret jug, a set of German silver spoons and forks, carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of dining and soup tables, dining-room chairs, writing and side tables, half backed sofas, easy and drawing room chairs, hat stand, screen, glass book case, a double light hanging argand lamp, pictures, clock, double and single Bengal cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, clothes press, wardrobe, writing desks, dispense and cookroom articles, drawing materials, books, &c., &c.

No catalogue and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of new and second-hand piece goods.

At 1 P.M.

A strong Bay horse.
3 Adan Milch cows with calves.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd John Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-8-7, and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhoiwadee, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 bigas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Pochee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramjee Thakersidsee and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Mysjee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, pianos, &c., at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. Partridge, Esq., date will be fixed hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS for the INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, in unrepresented Stations. Applications for PUBLIC or PRIVATE Agencies are invited. The terms are liberal and such as submit of energetic parties realising good pecuniary returns for time employed in advancing the business of the Company.

Application to be made to

D. LANCASTER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

Meerut, June 1876.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.), BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WITH the view of extending the use of Gas in private houses, the Board of Directors have sanctioned a REDUCTION in the PRICE of GAS which will take effect from the 1st July 1876. The reduced rate is Rs. 5 per thousand cubic feet. No discount will be allowed, but interest at the rate of 1 per cent per mensem will be charged upon all accounts due over one month.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer, Bombay Gas Company.

DAWOODBHOY PEERBHOY,
SHIP CHANDLER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
No. 15, MARINE STREET, FORT.

BEG to direct the attention of the Public to the fact that I have OPENED A NEW SHOP at the above place, having stocked the following articles which can be had at moderate rates:—Hardware, M. Stores, Ship Chandlery, Timber of all kinds and raw and second hand Tents for sale and hire.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS convened for THIS DAY has been ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., when it will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman.

Bombay, 28th June 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 4,000 TEAK-WOOD BRAKE BLOCKS.

Specification and Forms of Tender may be obtained upon application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July next, after which hour no Tender will be considered.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

NOTICE.

CLAMATION published in the Gazette of the 26th inst., respecting the SALE of the PROPERTIES of CORREIA DA SILVA, situate on the ESPLANADE, on the west side of Hornby Row, and known as Lots Nos. 2 and 5, we hereby give notice to persons desirous to purchase the Right, Title, and Interest of the above Lots, that the whole property is supposed known as Lot No. 5 has been MORTGAGED to one Mr. MADHOWDAS RAGHOWJEE for the sum of Rs. 25,000 by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of January 1875, and that our clients with interest up to date amounting to Rs. 27,374-7-11.

MULJEE & BOMANJEE,
Solicitors for Mr. Mathoorsdas Lowjee.

Dated this 13th day of June 1876.

AT the 50TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, held at EDINBURGH on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of April 1876, the following results for the year ended 15th November 1875 were reported:—

3079 PROPOSALS WERE ACCEPTED, assuring £1,500,598 8 4

The ANNUAL REVENUE amounted at 15th November to ..... £ 769,943 3 7

The INVESTED FUNDS at same date amounted to ... £5,013,537 7 11

The Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor thus notices the Report:—

"The new business of the *Standard Life* Office amounts to One Million and a Half, which is stated to be the largest amount transacted by a Scotch Office in any one year. The *Standard* is the one Office which ignores the British Empire over the face of the Globe for its policy-holders, and by management of the highest class, combining commercial shrewdness with scientific ability it has worked its chosen field to the best advantage. . . . It may not be amiss to point out that the same desire which has heretofore been exhibited to increase the privileges of the assurers and the commercial value of the policies, continues to be one of the ruling principles in its management."

COPIES OF THE REPORT, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, June, 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY AMOR HIJADO per quarter Cask, No. 325. Apply to W. J. ESSI, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a High Caste Handsome Black Arab HORSE, rising 6, as gentle as a lamb, has been ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 500. Apply to "BETA."

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

BUNGALOW TO LET—The HOUSE No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, lately vacated by E. Moses, Esq. For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street. Rent moderate.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 10 HEINKE'S DIVING DRESSES, with FLANNELS complete. Apply to Messrs. FRAMJEE, SANDS and Co., Fort.

WANTED,—A FIRST CLASS COOK, may hear of an appointment by forwarding copies of his Testimonials to "H. W." Office of this paper. Salary not less than ONE HUNDRED RUPEES per mensem.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, &c., &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L.," Gazette Office.

NOTICES.

CLEARING SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL NEW GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THERE will be SOLD the whole STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES at the Shop 26, Meadow Street.

Sale to commence on SATURDAY, 1st July. Will be open from 11 till 5 o'clock.

TERMS—CASH.

TO BE LET.

TWO large well furnished BUNGALOWS, situated at Malabar Hill, for six months certain. Immediate possession can be had.

FOR SALE,

A well matched pair of young BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, height 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,200.

A first-class English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price moderate.

Sets of Brass and Plated Mounted nearly new double HARNESSES, property of a Gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street.

S. D'SILVA FRANCE,
COPPER PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER,

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and sealing, Re. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co.'s Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

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PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

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INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

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MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.		From 15 lbs. and upwards.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

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THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and CHOGUESES	„	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to 45
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and Inside Leg	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	„	35

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7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

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Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

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S. ROSE & CO.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to offer to their numerous constituents the undermentioned goods at considerably reduced prices. If ordered on or before the 30th June, 1876, Ten per cent. discount will be allowed off marked prices if cash is sent with order.

The Pedal Seraphina Angelica,
or
Miniature Harmonium,

of polished Blackwood, with gilded Candle-holders, 2 foot 3 levers, 4 Octaves, 3 stops, complete in Blackwood Travelling case. Size of Travelling case—length, 2 feet 6 inches; width, 1 foot 8 inches; Depth, 1 foot 2 inches. Nett Cash Rs. 180 each, with order.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

The Manual Serafina,
or
Harmonifute.

Similar to the SERAPHINA ANGELICA, of richly polished blackwood, in blackwood travelling box.

The Harmonifute is a rich toned little instrument, and can be played upon like an Harmonium, or it can be placed on the table; its portability and its keeping in *perfect tune and in good order* are not the least of its recommendations, and it is specially suitable for accompanying the voice.

34 Octaves, two stops, Rs. 85. Length, 1 ft. 11 in.; Width, 9 inches; Depth 10 inches.

3 octaves, One Stop, Rs. 60 each, Length, 1 ft. 8 in.; breadth, 6 inches; Depth, 10 inches.

The Minifute,

Of richly polished Blackwood, 2 Octaves, one Stop.

These sweet toned Instruments are not larger than a moderately sized Flutina or Accordeon; have keys like a Piano or an Harmonium, and can be played on the knee or on a table.

Each Instrument in Case complete.

Rs. 50 each.

English Concertinas.

S. ROSE & CO.'S ENGLISH TREBLE SOLO CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 compass of keys, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1.—Rosewood Instrument in Mahogany, Rs. 70.

No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, &c., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood box, an excellent Instrument. Rs. 100.

"The Christy Minstrel."

Treble English Concertina.

In Mahogany, with full compass of 34 notes, of excellent tone and finish, specially made for S. Rose & Co.: Each Rs. 55

Flutinas,

Superior Manufacture.

					Rs.	a.
Rosewood, best fittings, 19 pearl keys and 2 stops					23	0
Do.	do.	22	do.	2 do.	23	0
Do.	do.	23	do.	2 do.	30	0

Accordeons.

					Rs.	a.
Rosewood, 8 Pearl keys 1 stop					8	0
Do.	10	do.	1 do.		10	0
Do.	16	do.	2 do.		16	0
Do.	19	do.	2 do.		18	0
Do.	24	do.	2 do.		20	0
Do.	24	do.	2 do.	superior make	25	0

The Drawing Room Orchestrina.

Richly polished Blackwood, with gilded Candle-holders, 3½ Octaves, similar in appearance to a small Harmonium.

This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical application music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument with one barrel complete, Rs. 200 each.

REMARK.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing Operatic Airs, Overtures, National Airs, Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and every style of Music.

Each additional Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

Harmonium Music suitable for the Orchestrina.

BARREL ORGANS, playing 4 tunes	Rs.	25
„ 6 tunes	„	45
MUSICAL BOXES from	„ Rs. 58 to	300

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28TH JUNE 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market was again dull, the sales only reaching 6,000 bales, but spot prices were nominally unchanged, and neither from public nor private sources do we hear any quotations for arrivals.

From New York, yesterday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12 cents., but July shipment is given at 11 ⅞, a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. The receipts at the ports are :—

	1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts ...	2,000	1,300	600
Four Days' Do. ...	5,000	3,900	4,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	4,058,000	3,425,300	5,720,800

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull, the quotations showing a decline of 3d. per piece on 7lb. 39 inch Grey Shirting ; 2d. per piece in Madapollams and Jacconets, and 1d. per piece in 45 inch Mulls. These figures, however, scarcely represent the market in reality, as from private advices it is evident that there are very few buyers, at any rate.

Coffee in London is dull at a decline of 1s. per cwt ; Oils and Seeds are unchanged. A payment of £88,000 into the Bank of England is advised, which is only of importance, however, as showing that Bullion still tends to the Bank.

Consols are still quoted at 94¼ and French Rents at 105f., but after market hours we know here that very adverse political news was received from the Continent and probably the quotations received to-morrow will show a decidedly less favourable feeling.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 50½d. per oz, and looking to the way in which the price seems to be falling from day to day, it seems most probable that to-morrow's telegram will show a 50d. if not even lower. Business people here are evidently working on that assumption as not only is STERLING EXCHANGE easier, but there is still a sort of semi panic feeling apparent which it will require a good deal to check. Until yesterday, when the result of the Parliamentary Commission on Silver was made known, there was a sort of lingering idea about, that some scheme might be proposed to check the decline if not to re-establish our Silver Currency on a better basis, but now that it is known that no mitigation of the existing evil is even suggested, it is not to be wondered at that operators are all anxious to buy bills in anticipation of a further fall. There must of course be a bottom to this some it here, but no one as yet seems to expect, in the immediate future and at to-day's decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per rupee the market closes in favour of buyers. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 3/16 d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits 4 ,, ...	1s. 7⅛	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 7⅛ to 9/16	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business being done and rates are nominally unchanged. The same may be said of GOVERNMENT PAPER which is dull at yesterday's figures.

The SHARE MARKET has been, if anything, slightly steadier, but only a moderate business has been done and prices have not fluctuated materially. Bank of Bombays are quiet but steady at former figures, Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is quiet but firm. We note a decline of Rs. 10 per share in Alliance, and Rs. 5 in Khatao Mazconjee, but on the other hand Dhurrumseys are Rs. 25 Flemings Rs. 5, Jewras Balloos Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, per share higher.

COTTON to-day has been dull, but the continued decline in Exchange has enabled buyers to pay previous rates and in the few transactions reported there is no quotable change. Business is mostly confined to Wadwan and Veerumgaum and occasional lots of full pressed Barsee. Receipts yesterday were 2,150 bales, making 8,222 bales for five days.

FREIGHTS continue very quiet. There is no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool, but by steamer we quote £2-5 per ton for forward shipment, £2-7-6 for guaranteed June shipment.

PIECE GOODS are remarkably dull and there seems no livelihood of immediate improvement. Buyers decline to advance their prices in accordance with the increased cost to importers owing to the loss in Exchange : in fact, the tendency, if anything, is towards easier rates.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 24th June, 1876.

Open, 480½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	20,007	0	0
Merchandize	14,265	0	0
Telegraph	376	0	0
	34,648	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1875.

Open 480½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	25,630	0	0
Merchandize	47,388	0	0
Telegraph	251	0	0
Total Rs....	73,269	0	0
Increase Rs....	1,0,620	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Paad O. Co's s. s. ASSAM, 1,447 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails and general cargo.

THE BARQUE STRANGER, 730 tons, Captain R. Jorgensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (March 13th), with a cargo of 1,020 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 954 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr Slight and servant, Mr. F. Black and Miss. Dejtans. For Beshire.—Miss. J. Taite. For Muscat.—Mr. K. Abcools. For different ports, eighteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Assam (1)	Gates	Suez, Aden.
28	Stranger	Jorgesh	Newcastle, Mar. 13.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Princess Alexandria	Watt	Havre.
	John Clark	Pendleton	Liverpool.
	Knight Companion	Roach	Liverpool.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Vingorla, to K. Coast and Rutnagiree, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
23	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Bombay June 1.
	Pekin (s)	Barratt	Southampton, May 15.
24	Royal Steward	Shaw	Liverpool, Feb. 17.
	British Peer	Clements	London, May 11.
	Accrington	Simpson	Liverpool, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
23	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	D. of Sutherland (s)	.....	.....
	Blair Drummond	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June.		
26	Mokanna	Mouat.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May 26 Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Persia.
June. 1 Amaranth, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff.
5 Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
5 Futtialla, ss, Hansard, from Bombay.
6 Pechard-as-Amandha, ship, McEnall, from Cardiff.
10 Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Newcastle.
14 Suna, ss, Haselwood, from Southampton.
16 City of London, ss, McNeil, from Calcutta.
16 Thalia, H M ss, Woollcombe, from Hongkong.
17 Bacchus, ss, Mortimord, from Marseilles.
18 Zerbino, ss, Deverduy, from Bombay.
18 Standard, ss, Blacklaw, from Cardiff.
17 Parsee, ss, Sargent, from Calcutta.
17 Djafferia S, ss, Mansour, from Berbera.
17 Crusoe F T, ss, Assil, from Singapore.
18 Glenearn, ss, Auld, from Bombay.
18 Dorunda, ss, Sampston, from Calcutta.
18 Geelong, ss, Fraser, from Bombay.
19 Europa, ss, Mackay, from Bombay.
19 Hindostan, ss, Rokeli, from Calcutta.
21 European, ss, Sibthorpe, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

June 14 Siam, ss, Haselwood, to Bombay.
16 Futtialla, ss, Hansard, to Zanzibar.
16 City of London, ss, Mc Neil, to London.
17 Thalia H M ss, Woolcombe, to Portsmouth.
17 Hoogly, ss, Mortimord, to Shanghai.
17 Zerbino, ss, Deverduy, to Trieste.
17 Parsee, ss, Sargent, to Marseilles.
18 Crusoe F T, ss, Assil, to Ceylon.
18 Glenearn, ss, Auld, to London.
18 Dorunda, ss, Tompkinson, to London.
18 Geelong, ss, Fraser, to Venice.
19 Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, to Perim.
19 Duplex, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
19 Peer of the Realm ss, Nicholson to Kurrachee.
20 Europa, ss, Mackay, to Liverpool.
20 Hindostan, ss, Rokeli, to Southampton.
21 European, ss, Sibthorpe, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Amaranth, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff.
Bechercdase Ambaidaas, ship, Metcalf, from Cardiff.
Standard, ss, Blacklaw, from Cardiff.
Djafferia S, ss, Manscot, from Berbera.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—4 hogsheads beer, Dorabjee Pallonjee Bhe war and Co.

Childwall Hall s—112 cases tobacco pipes, Goolemally Sarafally ; 6 kegs lead, 18 packages paint, 1 barrel pumice stone, 1 keg putty, 1 box paint brushes, 5 drums linseed oil and 5 drums varnish, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—6 cases toys and 1 cask hardware, Wajee Dada Funker Mamed ; 8 cases chinaware, James Pearse ; 5 cases sundries, Abdoolhoosein Essoofally ; 2 cases zinc sheets and 30 bundles of tin, M. M. Moody and Co ; 10 barrels tar, Abdoolhoosein Esmailjee ; 10 cases cheese and 10 cases oil, Mamedally Budroodin ; 11 cases toys and 1 case books, P. S. Khengrad.

Alydon—10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bellatrix s—25 cases brandy, L. Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

For LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—75 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 22 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Khakey ; 69 bales cotton, Muthooradass Nanay ; 140 bales cotton, Buttonjee Jehangerjee ; 25 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 60 bales wool, Vishwass Vundravandass.

India s—115 cwts coir yarn, Talut Arbee ; 1,400 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 41 bales wool, Kemal Nanabhoydass ; 91 bales wool, Shamjee Narandass and Co ; 93 bales cotton, P Manockjee ; 25 bales cotton, Thackersey Khetsey ; 42 bales wool, Jewraisee Premjee ; 56 bales cotton, Kemall Abdool Rahaman ; 274 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 1,000 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 40 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 239 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoomia and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—10 cases horsehair, Duttoobhoy Dossa ; 35 cases mother of pearl shells, Fazalla Khakey ; 571 pieces more teeth, Dhurseey Viljee ; 6 cwts more teeth Curr'mbhoy Nanjee ; 14 cases gum and 3 cases chundrous, Curr'mbhoy Hubbeeboy ; 37 bales hides and skins, Momed Ally and Co ; 70 bales hides and skins, Vana Asa S M S and Co ; 13 bales skins, Joosub Hajee Gumree ; 20 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and ; 54 bales skins, Poona Hason A C M S and Co ; 15 cases shawls, Forbes and Co ; 7 bundles carpets, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 7 bundles E teeth, Curr'mbhoy Ebram ; 8 packages tea, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 8 bales skins, Abdoolrahman Hajee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

County of Forfar—300 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Camperdown—100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Walmer Castle—240 casks horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—40 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

HIGH COURT.—29TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

94-76—Mullee and Bomanjee—Jairaz Muncanji vs Nathoo Wajir.
70-76—In person—Chutru Mega and others vs Sha Boja Molla and others—In person.

New Long Suits day" on the 29th June.

999-76—K Meropee—Narrondee Bhaidee vs Hurba Witcher.
1000-76—Dossett and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Ismail Hajee Abdoolla—Cay ley Lynch and Owen.
1020-76—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Dhanjeebhoy vs Cursondas Muncherji.
1021-76—Ballcishna and Pandit—Vithoy P Rathboy and another vs Abdool Alle Hadjeebhoy.
1022-76—Crawford and Bowen—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
1234-76—Pattison and Bolleck—Sheik Jadowjee Khowedas vs Nowrojee Eduljee Bhaizul—Nonce N N.
1235-76—Mr Fletcher—T Pym—W Charles Lester and another vs H R Connell Moffat.
1238-76—Mr Bicknell—Sandral widow and others vs Daya Sunda and others.
1251-76—Sinclair, Bell, Hore and Lumley—Abdoola bin Bolloo, &c, vs Pal Sharfuddeen widow and others—M H. Khan.
1264-76—Motwanjee and Pollock—Shee Jadowjee Khowedas v Pattey Jadowjee Ismail.
1265-76—Lynch and T bin—Nursey Shamjee and others vs Inderjee Narrowjee.
1266-76—Crawford and Pollock—Mowjeebhoy Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Purshotumdass—P Kavasjee.
1269-76—In person—Purmanddass Girdhurlall vs Dwarkadass Purshotumdass and others.
1272-76—S. Saunjee and Thanedaur—Vaneswandass Sowram vs Vrajbhookundass Jeebhookha—Prankee and Sejpal.
1273-76—Sconce, Lyttle and Langley—Nowroj Nessonjee vs Dr Bhicoo Anandjee.
1274-76—Beorn and Cleveland—E A Harrison and others vs Albert Kunkler—Jefferson and Payne for Claimant.

Long Causes fixed on the 12th June.

177-76—Leach and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Furdoonjee Cursetjee Mody—Mr A H Khan.
180-76—M M Munshi—Burjorshunker Dosree vs Rooverjee Canjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
194-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail—Cayley Lynch and Pollock.
191-76—J C Sharma—Sree Prodesh vs Rama Colla.
194-76—Dossett and Winter—Sorabjee Rawjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Muljee and D.
195-76—Bicknell and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Gamble and others—Crooke, Lynch and Owen.
180-76—Smith—Nowrojee Dhanjeebhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.
195-76—T Abjee and Sayani—Outerbhai Valjeeria vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Rowe and Langley.
182-76—F Kavasjee—Mahomedbhoy Allahbhai vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Bowey.
197-76—Preece and Winter—Surrusvatichai widow vs Bhai Premchund and another.
198-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dharrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J C Cama—Parbhoo widow vs Cuttoor Saiba and others—Jefferson and Payne.
227-76—Jamdinhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hariknnker Bhaskerjee—In Tyson.
92-76—V Vinayshanker—Luximal bai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RAVELY.)

For further direction and costs.

387-75—Crawford and Bowey—Vyas Vaguchunker Gowreshunker vs Henry Gamble and others.

Long Causes.

2-73—Macfarlane and P—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

For Investigation.

396-75 In person—Mahomed Hassum and others vs Mahomed Sagoon and others Macfarlan and Pollock.

Long Causes.

581-75—Chalc and Turner—Lallbai Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.—Part heard.

584-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Union Mortgage Bank vs Almeida Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.

416-76—M H Khan—Shi Gobindsing Nemchund vs Lilladhar Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.

392-75—In person—Cursetjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Harry—Dinshaw and Petit.

271-75—Mr Fletcher—Sundabai, widow vs Veeru Goka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

278-75—A Kavasjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veeru Goka—Tyabjee

680-75—Mulloe and Bomanjee—Muncherjee Byramjeebhoy and others vs Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Inverarity—In person.

300-75—Jamdinhan and —For Mahomed Esmail and another vs Hemanjee Heeranjee Mistry—Bhajeerjee and Thakurdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Noel, Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.
Sharp, Capt, Madras 16th Regt, from leave, from England.
Bedell, Lieut Col, Bombay 19th Regt N I, from leave, from England.

JUNE 28.

Hughes, Lieut Col, Bengal 5th R A, from leave, from Poorundhur.
Montagu, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 18th R I Regt, on leave, from Bombay.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 28.

Bell, Lieut Col, Bombay 19th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Nusseerabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Rt Hon the Secy of State the following transfers and appointments are made in the Commission of the Civil Services with effect from the 1st April 1876 :—
Mr C H P Rousmaniere, Dep Comr of the third class, to be Dep Comr of the second class.
Major H Green, Dep Comr of the 4th class, to be Dep Comr of the third class.
Capt M Brown, Mr J Fawcett Bailey, Mr A M Russell, and Mr D H Pitcairn, to be Asst Comrs of the first class.
Capt H Gilbert Graham, Capt J W Macdonald, Capt M M Thomas, Mr J W Pawney, s, and Capt W Verbee, to be Asst Comrs of the second class.
Mr C A Ascott, Mr G J Nicholls, s, Mr F Vesinger, s, Mr J E Ellerton, s, and Capt E A Pemberton, to be Asst Comrs of the third class.
The following temporary promotions are made in the Central Provinces Commission with effect from the 1st April 1876 :—
Mr W H Thomson, Dep Comr 2nd class, to officiate as Offg Comr, 1st class.
Mr H Fisher, s, and Major C H Grace, Dep Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Offg Comrs, 2nd class.
Mr H Ward, Dep Comr, 4th class ; Captain M M Bowie Asst Comr, 1st class, and Offg Comr, 4th class ; and Major C H Plowden, Asst Comr, 1st class, and Offg Dep Comr, 4th class, to officiate as Offg Comrs, 3rd class.
Mr J W Pawney, s, Asst Comr, 2nd class, to officiate as Offg Comr, 3rd class.
Mr F Wilkinson, Legislative Department, to officiate as Asst Secy, in the absence of Mr H Whitley, on leave.
Mr C Bainbridge, s, Asst Comr (Supernumerary), Mr D O Mackintosh, Asst Comr (Supernumerary), Mr S H Hennessy, Asst Comr (Supernumerary), Mr S Jacob, s, Asst Comr (Supernumerary), and Mr —— Anderson, C S, Asst Comr (Supernumerary), to officiate as Asst Comrs, 3rd class.
Mr J Bell, Asst Comr, to be Asst Supt of Police, in British Burma, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 5th grade, with effect from the 19th March last, during the absence of Mr J C Perreau, or until further orders.
Mr H Haydon, Supt of Police, to officiate as Asst Dist Supt, 1st Class.
Mr J Smith, Assistant Superintendent of the Madras Moffl Dept, to officiate as Superintendent of the Nilgiris Dist in the Central Provinces, vice Surgn T V Ayles, deceased, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the Dist.

MINERAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr V Ball, Assistant to the Geological Survey of India, is granted 3 months' furlough on private affairs under Art 92, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st July next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt E Impey, R E, Political Asst 1st class and Asst Magr, Nowgong, has passed the examination prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Dept, in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law and Attchison's Treaties.

The following list is published in continuation of the list published in the "Gazette of India," Part I, dated 12th August 1874 :—

List of Officers, including those of the Bengal Madras and Bombay Armies, who have passed the High Proficiency or Degree of Honor test in the Arabic and Persian languages, or either of them, between 14th August 1874 and 31st August 1875.

Government of India—Mr F C Daukes, C S, Persian H P.
Madras—Lt A W D Campbell, Persian H P and Lt N Powlett, Arabic H P.
North-Western Provinces—Mr A Robin on, C S, Arabic D of H.
Bengal Army—Lt A C Talbot, Arabic H P and Lt A G Cecil, Persian H P.

The services of Surgn-Maj H W Bellew, C S I, Residency Surgn, Nepal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Surgn-Maj J Mc Gann, Civil Surgn, Nagar Division, Mysore, to officiate as Supt, Central Jail, Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn Maj J Cleghorn.

Mr Sayad Ali Mahomed, Medl Dept, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Nagar Division, Mysore, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Gunn, absent.

Capt F A Wilson is appointed Dy to H H the Maharaja of Mysore, and is ranked for the period during which he may be engaged on that duty as an additional Political Agent of the 2nd class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

On the 17th May 1876 Mr F J Atkinson passed the departmental examination by the higher, and Messrs Ilis Ouseley by the lower standard.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The Govt Gent in Council directs that the following be substituted for sec on 26 (b) of the Civil Pension Code :—
(b) The salary of officers [not] in charitable dispensaries or hospitals in British India, and Vaccinators enrolled as officers of Govt and employed in Mfly Cantonments or under Municipalities. Those compl service and [illegible] Govt.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Col J A Ballard, C S I, has made over charge of the office of Master of H M's Mint at Bombay to Mr L G Byrnes, after noon, on the 25th May 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Commissariat Department.—Lt A G Yaldwyn, B I S C, 1st W ng Suba, 6th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, and Lt R G Sandys, B I S C, 2nd Sigde subn, 16th Bl Cavy, to be Sub-Asst Commis ries Genl, 3rd class, on probation, with effect from the 1st June 1876 and 3rd June 1876 respectively, tenl existing vacancies.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) H A Browne, of Infy, Comr of the Pegu Division, British Burmah, has been permitted, the provisions of G G O No 1121 of 1872, to avail himself of the residue of the furlough to Europe on private affairs for eighteen months under the Re ulations of 1868 granted to him n G G O No 842 of 1874, with effect from a date wh ch will be hereafter fixed.

The undermentioned Officer of the B I S C having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lt-Col is admitted to the Civil allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 878 of 1868, paragraph 61, Clause 1 :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Thomas Peach, Waterman, 11th June 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

11th June 1876—Lt Col John Ruggles, B I S C, Lt Col James Spence Ogilvie, B I S C, and Lt Col Christopher James Godby, B S C (Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General.)

11th June 1876—Lt Col Archibald William Graham, B S C, Lt Col Joseph Hume Spry Place, B S C, Lt Col Robert Murray B I S C, Lt Col James Kemp Conner, B I S C, Lt Col George Nassau Johnstone, Mad s C, Lt Col William Nembhard B I S C, Lt Col John Beresford Sevely, B I S C, and Lt Col Alexander Jenkins, Mad S C.

16th June 1876—Lt Col Edward Nugent Norton, Mad S C, and Lt Col John Perkins, B I S C.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1874, paragraph 89, subject to H M's approval :—

Brevet to be Col—Lt Col William Nassau Lees, Bengal Infy, 15th June 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the B I S C, having completed 24 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt Col, from the date s specified, under the provisions of G G O No 832 of the 26th Sept 1862, subject to H M's approval :—

14th June 1876—Maj Edward Lempriere Earle, Maj (Brevet Lt Col Donald Macintyre, v c.

15th June 1876—Major Robert Dallas Campbell.

The undermentioned Officers of the B I S C, having completed 20 year service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 23th Sept 1869, subject to H M's approval :—

15th June 1876—Capt George Gordon Young, Captain Frederick Lance, Capt Clement James Griffiths, and Capt Edward Charles Garstin.

14th June 1876—Capt Ayrton Pullan, Capt Charles Case, Captain George Charles Udny, Capt Llewellyn Wavell, Capt William Donnelly Palmer, and Capt Robert Blackall Gunhard.

Conductor Z Hodges, Commissariat Dept, availed himself on the 24th March 1876, of the leave of absence granted to him in G G O No 699 of 1872.

Supernumerary Surgeon-Maj James Hunt Condon, Medl Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgns-Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of Lt A G Green, Royal Engrs, Secy, Torpedo and Defence Committee, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

Capt J P Slater, of the B S C, is permitted to retain the appointment of 1st Wing Subn, 2nd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, for a further term of five years, to run until and inclusive of midnight of the 15th June 1878, in accordance with the provisions of G G O No 76 of 1872.

In continuation of G G O No 581, dated the 8th May 1876, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1875 :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) William John Ward, S C, Ordinary pension £456-9, Annuity £414 6, date of retirement 28th May 1876, to be paid in England.

Lt Col (Bt Col) William Boyd Irwin, S C, Ordinary pension £456-8, Annuity £593-7, Date of retirement 22nd June 1876, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer having completed 12 years army service, is promoted to the rank of Capt by Brevet from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt William Henry Browne, 3rd May 1876.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 274, dated 19th June 1876, the services of Capt A Lumsden, General List, Infy, are replaced at the disposal of "E E the C in C.

The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

Confirming order issued by the Resr-Genl Comdr, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 30th May 1876, directing Surgn C E, McVittie, Hyderabad Contingent, to proceed to Secunderabad on Dy, No 1 Bel with effect from the date of departure on special duty of Surgn-Maj B W Hunter, s, 2nd Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent.

Confirming Resl Order of the 6th July, Hyderabad Contingent dated 30th April 1876, granting Lt Col Malcolm Swinton, Offg officiate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, vice Lt W G C Johnstone, transferred to 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred to the B I S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt William James Bell, Bengal R A, Squadn Subn, 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, 15th May 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col A R Bayly, S C, Ex Engr 1st grade, Mily Works Branch, has been allowed one year's furlough in India on medical certificate under Clause XIV of the Mily Furlough Rules of 1868, with effect from 15th Sept 1875.

Mr J B Braddon, Asst Examiner and Asst Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 19th ult, or any subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Govt of India has no further need of the services of Mr G Shelverton, Asst Engr of 2nd grade, attached to the Irrigation Branch of the Punjab.

Mr R Oatenill, Temporary Sub Engr 2nd grade, on the Estbt under the Director of State Railways, is appointed permanently to the P W Dept in that grade, with effect from 4th Feb 1876.

Mr J Squire, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Estbt under the Director of State Railways.

Mr J Lenehan, Accountant, 4th grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to the Mily Works Branch.

Lt Col H A Browne, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is temporarily promoted to Chief Engr III Class, and appointed as Officiating Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt, N W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, in the absence of Col W W H Greathed, C B, s, R, or until further orders.

Mr S J Pigott, Accountant, 1st grade, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant, Genl, P W Dept, is transferred to the Mily Works Branch.

Capt H B Lee Mallory, Offg Examiner, P W Accounts, Genl, is granted privilege leave absence for three months with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties.

Mr D Campbell, Overseer, 2nd grade, British Burmah, Railway Branch, is dismissed from his appointment.

The appointments of Lts T P Cather, R E, s, and H W Depeiler R E, to the P W Dept as Asst Engrs 2nd grade, date from 26th Feb 1876, and 2nd March 1876, respectively.

Mr G W Sealy, Asst Surp, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is appointed to officiate as Supt during the absence of Mr Mance, on leave, with effect from 12th April 1876.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

MACKEY—May 31st, at Cheltenham, Marie Antoinette Mackey, wife of A. A. Mackey, Esq., late of Calcutta and London, aged 39.
CAIRNS—June 9th, at Grove Hill, Camberwell, London, Hugh Cairns, aged 73.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COOK—June 24th, at Rutnee, District Jubbulpore, the wife of H. F. Cook, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARTSHORNE—June 21st, at Mussoorie, Mindy, the beloved wife of Captain A. G. Hartshorne, of the 12th Rohtak-Ghuzee Regiment.
HILPON—June 21st, at Agra, Margaret, the infant daughter of Dr. A. H. Hilson, Civil Surgeon.
ROBERTS—June 23rd, at Bewah Ghat, Tirhut, the infant son of Paulin Jo Robert, C.S., F. W. Roberts, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

THE most recent telegrams from England are of a nature which forbids the hope that war will not break out in Turkey. Unfortunately, although primarily the war may only be at first a desperate struggle for supremacy between the Porte and Servia and Roumania, it is certain sooner or later to involve in the vortex the principal Powers of Europe, England included. There is very little doubt that Russia will fight if it gets an opportunity. The war party in St. Petersburg at the present moment is exceedingly strong, while the Emperor Alexander is exceedingly weak, and we can see nothing to prevent the Sclavophilists, as yet sympathisers with Servia choose to call themselves, having their unreasonably fierce policy carried out. The position of affairs is embittered by the mischievous rumours which have been set afloat throughout Russia, doubtless by designing persons, that the deposition of Abdul Aziz and the elevation to the Turkish throne of Mourad Effendi, was the work of England. Considerable gloom has been cast upon our local commercial operations by the warlike telegrams from Servia, because it is felt that should war break out, the rate of exchange, low as it has fallen already, will fall much lower still in consequence of the danger that the trade of India will be temporarily paralysed. Another section of the community hold that exchange will be improved, because the war will absorb a large quantity of silver for its actual operations and at the same time check the export of silver to this country ; but this hopeful section are in the minority. There is just a probability that notwithstanding the alarming character of the laconic telegrams that are reaching India war may not break out, for the Servians, when they find the present Turkish *régime* determined to fight (which it undoubtedly is, otherwise Abdul Aziz would never have been dethroned), may at the last moment think discretion the better part of valour. But what if Russia has determined to help the Servians, and Austria to oppose them ?

THIS perfectly natural and justifiable indignation which is felt by a number of officials in Sind, who have committed no fault except that of being the servants of a Government which happens to be in such bad odour as the Bombay Government, at the conduct of the Government of India in practically and without good reason handing over the care of Sind Frontier politics to servants of the Punjab Government, continues to find vent in our columns. Nothing has yet been done in Khelat which could not have been done by any experienced political officer serving under the Bombay Government in Sind ; and this being the case, irritation and annoyance have been uselessly set up in the breasts of a number of men who have hoped to stand by while Punjab officials have been pushed to the front in honourable work by the help of that peculiar Punjab influence which now dominates the Foreign Department of the Government of India. It is no wonder that the Sind officials feel annoyed at the treatment they and the present Commissioner in Sind have received when they see the helpless policy which the Punjab Government has hitherto pursued towards the Afreedee gentlemen who for their amusement have once more made the Kohat Pass impassable. Surely, the officials of the Bombay Government who have to deal with frontier tribes would at least have been equal to the task of alternately trying to coax a lot of blackguards to be good boys by offers of money and resorting to such trumpery little punishments as locking them up in their own room until they promised to behave themselves ! Yet it is to men who consider the wheedle-and-do-nothing policy consistently pursued by the Punjab Government towards the irrepressible Afreedees the height of the art of statesmanship in dealing with the unprincipled half-savages of our North Western Frontier—it is to men like these that the arduous and responsible political work of the Sind Frontier is to be handed over ! Why will the Government of India be so amusingly ironical ? Is it worth its while to enjoy such a joke at the expense of a body of men who have neither deserved insult nor injustice ?

Our latest news from Khelat announces that Major Sandeman is of opinion that his Mission has been entirely successful, and that there is now nothing better left for him to do than to retire like a Roman conqueror, flushed with the joy of victory and proudly expectant of the crown of bays being placed upon his brow by the Government of which he is such a deserving servant. The gallant diplomatist founds his belief, that his Mission has been a success beyond the most sanguine expectations upon the fact that the Khan has consented to all his propositions, and has even gone so far as to hope that the expatriated Jam of Las Beyla may be permitted to return to his country. We never expected that Major Sandeman's Mission would prove anything else than a splendid success, so far as the execution of his instructions was concerned. Had the Major, like Major Harrison, another Political Officer of the British Government who had to fly from Khelat some time ago in consequence of the Khan's threats, been unsupported by an excellently equipped little army, then indeed we should have been afraid that the Mission would not prove that triumph beyond all sanguine expectations which it now appears to be. Humble philosophers affirm that promises are like pie crust—made to be broken. The Khan of Khelat is a man of many pie-crust promises, and little

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N.-W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH JUNE.

Sir George Couper assumes the Lieutenant Governorship on the 18th proximo.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

Cholera has broken out severely in the military prison at Lucknow and the whole of the inmates are to be moved into camp. The battery from Mooltan has moved into camp some days ago for a similar cause, but it is hoped they will return shortly, as cholera is abating.

Other corps are in a fairly good state of health.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE, MIDNIGHT.

Latest telegrams from the Continent state that an outbreak of war between Turkey and Servia is imminent.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

The Suez Canal Company have elected Colonel Stoker, Mr. Rivers Wilson and General Edward Stanton official English Directors of the Company.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 27TH JUNE.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Tanjore, with the outward mails of 16th instant, left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 29th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 27TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 7½d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6.

32-lbs. do. do. ..... 7-1½.

40's Mule Twist ..... 9-10d.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105⅝

Bar Silver 60½

The sum of £80,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 26TH JUNE, 1-40 P.M.

Mail Steamer Bangalore, from Bombay, arrived.

Steamer from Galle for Penang leaves on 29th June.

WEATHER REPORTS.—28TH JUNE.

(MADRAS TIMES)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. thermometer 78. Fall of rain 30 cents.

CANARA, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind southerly 2 to 4, thermometer 83, barometer 29·96. Fall of rain 62 cents.

MANGALORE, 9-5 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind S.E. thermometer max. 80, min. 79. Fall of rain 6 cents

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 96, barometer 29·82.

VISAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind E. S. W. & W. light, thermometer 93. Fall of rain 2 cents.

ALL Austrian soldiers on furlough were, three weeks ago, ordered to join their regiments in three days.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Mussoorie about 2 P.M. on the 17th instant. The shock lasted for two seconds.

BY the death of his father, Sub-Lieutenant William Mansfield, of the Coldstream Guards, has become the second Lord Mansfield. The new Peer will come of age in August.

IT is said that the Russian Colonel Prejevalski, whose travels in Mongolia have been recently translated into English, is about to undertake a journey to Lhassa and the sources of the Brahmaputra.

LORD NORTHBROOK, who is immediately to be raised to an Earldom, in recognition of his services as Governor-General of India, has chosen the titles of Earl of Northbrook, of Stratton-park, in the county of Southampton, and Viscount Baring, of Lee, Kent.

THE London *Times* on the 30th May quoted our remarks on the change of policy in the matter of drawing bills on india which the Secretary of State for India had adopted. These views were in accordance with the views advocated by us, and we are glad to notice that the *Times* considers them the only sound ones that the Secretary of State could have adopted.

THE *Pioneer*, after a semi-official apology for the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill, concludes its article by fearing that the "Secretary of State, indeed, may yet seize this opportunity for introducing serious confusion into Indian affairs by vetoing the bill, for its fate is still trembling in his pigeon-holes." We are glad to hear this.

IT is stated by a Calcutta paper that Mr. F. W. Peterson, the Officiating Deputy Assay Master at Bombay, who has lately been relieved of his temporary duties, is shortly expected to return to Calcutta and resume charge of his substantive appointment as Second Assistant in the Bullion Department, at the Calcutta Mint. On his return, Messrs. H. A. Muller and W. H. Martin will revert to their former posts in the Bullion and Melting Departments, respectively.

THE following rule has been published by the Judges of the High Court, Calcutta, to come into effect from the 1st of June last:—"Every advocate of the High Court who, after having his name removed from the roll of advocates, has served for three years as an articled clerk to an attorney, and has complied with all the rules relating to the service of articled clerks to attorneys (except those as to the intermediate and final examinations), shall be admitted to practise as an attorney."

THE Calcutta *Daily News* reports that Colonel John Macdonald, of the Revenue Survey, met with a serious accident whilst riding on Friday morning last. The horse he was riding stumbled, and falling on him broke Colonel Macdonald's leg; he was quite insensible for more than an hour, and it was nearly that time before they were able to move him. On the same day Mr. E. T. Roberts also had a nasty fall; his forehead was badly cut, but we are glad to be able to state that no bones were broken.

THE Volney prize for this year has been awarded to Prof. R. C. Childers for his Dictionary of the Pali language. The *Athenæum*, of June 10th, says:—"As the 'Prix Volney,' which is in the gift of the French Institute, is looked upon as the highest distinction that can be conferred for linguistic research, it is an honour to this country that, at the recent competition, by the unanimous award of the judges, it has been adjudicated to the learned Professor of Pali in University College. It should also be mentioned that it carries with it a prize of 60*l*."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on the 22nd June says:—"It is to be regretted that Sir Frank Souter should have addressed a letter to the proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette*, threatening them with a criminal action if lottery advertisements were continued in that paper. The *Gazette* ascribes this to the circumstance that it has recently been free spoken with regard to some Governmental measures. I cannot think that the Government would be actuated by the motives which have been ascribed. . . . If racing which is so popular in Bombay, especially at the Clubs, should be interfered with, a very strong feeling of dissent against legislating about its advertisements would be the result."

AN official letter has been issued authorising the issue of furlough pay at the fixed rate of two shillings the rupee to officers who went home under the 1868 Furlough Rules before the issue of the order of 1871 which made the rate variable. The *Scotland Mail* thinks that we shall hear more yet concerning the payment of Indian servants in England at the depreciated value of the rupee. It is an important victory that the claim of one set of officers should be recognised. It has not yet been announced that the arrear pay will be adjusted, but as the injustice has been admitted by correcting the rate, it must inevitably follow that the arrear pay will be set right.

Vanity Fair says:—"It seems to have escaped notice that in no part of the world could we fight Russia on land with better chances of success than in Turkey. The Turkish private soldiers possess excellent military qualities, and under the command of English officers make very good troops. Indian officers accustomed to deal with Orientals could be supplied by hundreds at a moment's notice, and were they given full power would soon raise the Turkish army, which is admirably armed, to a high state of efficiency. We could, moreover, raise in India and Central Asia any number of troops for a war in the defence of the Sultan. All this must seem [illegible] in such a miserable deadly-lively season as this, to the many who are always 'spilling for a fight.'"

ON Friday afternoon last the appearance of an immense alligator, on the surface of the river Hooghly near Ahiritola Ghta, Calcutta created a great deal of consternation among the natives who resort to the ghat in question to bathe. The alligator did not seem at all disposed to make a secret of his whereabouts, for he floated on the surface of the water, perfectly indifferent to the noise about him. On the police being informed of the circumstance, preparations were made for harpooning the animal, and, after a considerable amount of trouble, he was harpooned and brought on shore, where the natives flocked by thousands to have a view at the monster. The alligator was nearly fourteen feet in length, and was with difficulty placed on a cow-cart and brought away to the police companied by the men who captured it, and who have earned the usual reward of Rs. 5.

IN presence of the sudden turn events have taken in the East, the following details concerning the Turkish military forces are of no small interest:—About 32,000 men are engaged in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The army of observation on the Servian frontier, divided into three corps, is composed of 48,000 men. The troops concentrated in Upper Albania, at Scutari, Spuch, and Podgoritza, muster 11,500 bayonets. The garrison at Constantinople is composed of 20,000 men. There are 7,000 in the island of Crete, 11,000 in Bulgaria, 7,500 in Epirus, 17,000 in Syria, 20,000 in Kurdistan and on the Russian frontier, and 8,000 are dispersed in isolated garrisons. The total of the standing army is 204,000 men. Turkey can further command ten Kurdistan and Syrian regiments, composed of about 30,000 men, but they are not easy to unite, and have not yet been called out. There are also forty-three battalions of the reserve—men of from thirty to thirty-three years of age, making about 35,000 soldiers, who have just been summoned into active service.

IT appears from a Parliamentary paper issued on 9th June day that the subject of an increased allowance to Roman Catholic chaplains for [illegible] Salisbury to the Indian Government, the Viceroy in Council, in a despatch dated March 31, 1875, recommended increased allowances as follows:—Twenty priests of not less than fifteen years standing to receive monthly allowances of 300 rupees; twenty-four of not less than seven years' service, 250 rupees; and thirty-two, 200 rupees; with seventy-six horse allowances of 30 rupees each. The total increased cost incurred by these proposals would be Rs. 85,740 (about £8,570) a year. Mr. E. C. Bayley recorded a dissent to the proposals, because he objected on principle to the mode of payments contemplated in the despatch, and because he doubted the actual necessity for any increase of payments to Roman Catholic priests at all. Lord Salisbury, in a despatch dated April 27, 1876, approves of the proposals, and gives his sanction to the increased allowances suggested.

Mr. SALA writes:—"So nineteen physicians 'of different nationalities' at Stamboul—I hope that the eminent professor of phlebotomy, Dr. Sangrado, was among the number—have, *presente cadavere*, solemnly testified that the wretched ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz did really commit suicide. There can be no doubt about it, since the nineteen *hakims* were shown the identical pair of scissors—'ten centimetres in length, very sharp, and of which one of the blades had a small lateral knob near the extremity'—with which the desperate deed was done. They saw the ex-Sultan's body, too, 'cold and bloodless, pallid, and covered with coagulated gore.' Precisely so. In the Byzantine days, when deposed Sovereigns did not commit suicide, but were assassinated, it was customary to put them into a marble bath filled with hot water, open their veins, hold them down, and allow them to bleed to death quite nicely and quietly. Then the steaming hot water was run off, to find its way into the Bosphorus; and the corpse of the ex-Sovereign remained, 'cold, bloodless, and pallid.' We have a great respect for the faculty in this country; and, the nineteen medical oracles at Stamboul having spoken, no libellous tongue should wag on the matter. But these sceptical foreign newspapers persist in insinuating that the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz was foully murdered. I wonder what my good friend Mr. Antonio Gallenga, who is just now writing such capital letters to the *Times* from Constantinople, thinks of the matter?"

THE intentions of Servia, with regard to which province of the Turkish Empire an important telegram is published this morning, may be judged from the following paragraph from the letter of the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, published in London on June 3rd:—"Servia and Roumania contemplate a declaration of independence, on the ground of the irregular accession of the Sultan. Their movements will, no doubt, be governed by Russia, which seems to render the recognition of the new Sovereign dependent upon his abandoning all idea of going to war with Servia and Montenegro. His party, however, being bent upon such a war, it is expected that he will give no binding promises. In a few days, when the German Emperor will repair to Ems, attended by Prince Bismark, the pending discussions will be matured and a new scene of action opened. For the present a squadron is equipping at Constadt with the utmost despatch. It is stated that the Emperor Alexander was quite overpowered by the news of the Sultan's dethronement, and required some time to recover from the painful impression produced by the event. Slavonic journals in the Russian interest go to such lengths as to declare that the dethronement of Abdul Aziz was the work of Great Britain, and that the English fleet in the Bosphorus actively assisted in dealing the blow. The Belgrade *Istok* the organ of the present Servian Cabinet, declares war to be more unavoidable than ever since the accession of Murad and now that the Turk has triumphed and the programme of the Northern Powers is rejected. Murad is represented in Servia as the incarnation of fanaticism."

A WRITER in the *World* says:—"Since I alluded to a letter from a correspondent on the subject, I have heard many more curious things about the 'Hon. Hugh Courtenay.' Certainly he seems to have been, very likely still is, a young person of remarkable, if misdirected, attainments. Above all things he seems to have dearly loved a Governor, and in the befooling of those exalted officials to have displayed an ingenuity and a daring to which the history even of Napoleon or Jonathan Wild will hardly furnish a parallel. When India became too 'hot' for my young friend, and the head of the Barings would bear no more (I intend no pun), he shaped his course, as my correspondent said, for Australia. On board with him, among other passengers of more or less repute, was a member of the Victorian Legislative Council, who, besides being himself a squatter of some importance, was the son of one of the oldest and largest of Lord Devon's tenants. On him the 'Honourable Hugh' fastened eagerly, beguiling him with honeyed words, and many choice particulars anent the family of Courtenay and the great Devon estates, all accurate, be sure, in every detail. All this so won on the simple senator that he not only caused his pleasant fellow-voyager to be made an honorary member of the Melbourne Club—a very agreeable place, I am told—but on the first opportunity which presented itself the very day after landing, introduced him to his Excellency Sir George Bowen. An invitation to dine at Government House followed as a matter of course, for of the Honourable Hugh it may be said, as of the Sultan's falcon, 'what he once clutches he never lets go.' At this dinner he appeared in a half-dress naval uniform, a curious costume to appear in at the Governor's table, but for which he apologised on the ground that his dress-clothes had been eaten by the rats on board ship. His excuse, however, in Victorian, though brilliant while it lasted, was not destined to last long. The head of the police and the editor of the *Argus*, the principal Victorian paper, had been warned by telegram from various sources, including the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Courtenay, whose son our young adventurer professed to be, of the honour that was in store for them, and the next morning the bubble was blown. Game to the last, 'the Honourable' tried to show fight, but it would not do. He effected, however, a masterly retreat, and in a short space of time—during which history, so far as I know it, is silent—he turned up in San Francisco as my 'Lord Henry Vane Temperley,' under which distinguished shelter he contrived, I am told, to get bills on England cashed for a very respectable amount. Where he may be now, or what or whom he is doing, I cannot say. Like C. S. C.'s pedlar, he has wares for every customer. Now he is an officer in her Majesty's navy on half pay, anon an undergraduate of Oxford, [illegible] for knocking down a proctor, for which grave offence he would have been expelled, had he not been 'a Courtenay.' Altogether he seems to be a most accomplished and entertaining young man; like Ulysses, he has seen many cities and many men and [illegible] very well, their minds, and [illegible] excellent company."

[illegible]TING.

[illegible] Races will take place, w[illegible] be received addressed to the Secretary at the Club up [illegible] 12 noon on the 14th."

OUT OF SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "[illegible] GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was considerably surprised and [illegible] on Sunday last, at about 7-30 p.m., by a spectacle I witnessed in the Bhendy Bazaar. A tramway was being given in the direction of Byculla, crowded with respectably dressed Europeans of both sexes, who were singing in unison, at the utmost pitch of their voices, and with great nasal power, what I take to be a selection from Moody and Sankey's volume of hymns. The natives who crowded the asphalte on each side of the road were [illegible] agape with astonishment at this extraordinary exhibition. Upon enquiry I was grieved to find that similar scene may be witnessed at the same time and place every Sunday evening. [illegible] cars from the Fort to Byculla and the singing. I am told, is continued during the whole of the journey. Now, what section of the Christian community can it possibly be that has hit upon this original but ingenious plan for advertising their piety? The presence of elderly gentlemen and young and pretty ladies forbids the assumption that the party belonged to the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, and the absence of banners and other decorations is a proof that it can neither be a Freemason or Good Templar demonstration. I am inclined to think that this vain and ostentatious display and assumption of superior virtue to their neighbours can only have originated with the peculiar people known as Taylorites. If so, I beseech them seriously to consider whether this proceeding is not calculated to render the religion they profess ridiculous in the eyes of the natives. *Apropos* of the Taylorites, I observe that Mr. Taylor, the Californian evangelist, who founded the sect, seems to have fallen considerably in the estimation of the people who, but for the appearance of his famous work, "Four Years' Campaign in India," would have been his most ardent admirers. The *Bombay Guardian* of June 17th makes the following extract from a religious journal called the *Christian Times*:—"Christian on this occasion was that he has nowhere found such bitter opposition to the doctrine of immediate salvation as in Bangalore. On one occasion as he was addressing a meeting, and appealing to the unconverted to decide *at once*, he was rudely stopped and the meeting was brought to a close with frequent references to Mr. Taylor." It is very gratifying to hear of such a wholesome state of opinion among the Bangaloreans, which can only be accounted for on the supposition that they have read Mr. Taylor's book, or the notice of it which appeared in the Bombay local papers.

BELISARIUS.

ANOTHER WAIL ABOUT THE FALLING SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great deal has lately been said about the poverty of India, and although there are doubts on the subject, we cannot lose sight of the fact that profits are disappearing and the cost of many daily necessaries increasing. "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back;" and the present collapse in exchange has extinguished the only remaining spark of hope that things would take a turn, and that this "land of Ducks" would not be entirely swamped during the present [illegible] season. On my seeking sympathy of my friend [illegible], he reminded me that "every cloud has a silver lining," losing sight, however, of the fact that it is the *silver* that is to blame for all our troubles. There is no doubt that a very dark cloud is hanging over the commercial horizon of this land of Ind, and unless some steps be taken to solve the phenomena, the consequences will be disastrous to many. To where are we all drifting with the value of the rupee in the seven pennies? At one time 1s. 8d. was looked upon as the lowest point to which we could go in exchange, but with the rate at 1s. 7½d. to-day and silver still falling, there is every probability of even a lower level, say 1s. 6d. With such a state of affairs, such uncertainty, the trade of this city is being ruined. Merchants and dealers are all losing alike, a general suspension of orders has taken place and indents actually in hand are being cancelled on all sides. Is it not then time for Government to take up the present depreciation of the rupee and adopt some means to mitigate, at least in a measure, the great losses which are being sustained by all its subjects? It is very hard for a Government servant on a limited salary, who has a family at home, to provide for, to lose 25 per cent. of his income by exchange. It is also hard for merchants and dealers to find that their goods cost them 12 to 13 annas per shilling as against 10 as before, and owing to the general stagnation in trade, to find that they cannot raise the price of their goods in proportion to the loss in exchange.

Does not all this affect the Government? Does not the Customs [illegible] loss by exchange, and does not the Customs [illegible] fall off considerably? The consequences [illegible] failure of the lower are most serious, trade [illegible] and commerce [illegible] and all enterprise paralized. It is time the Government do something.

1st.—Let them levy a duty of 15 to 20 per cent. on silver, and thus raise the value of it and cause a corresponding rise in exchange; or,

2nd.—Let them shut the Mints to all private silver. In other words, let the Government decline to purchase the silver that is imported by the Banks and thus put a check to the importation. The Banks finding that they cannot dispose of their silver to the Government and silver will be almost unsaleable in the market, the rate of exchange instantaneous and the influx of bullion will cease. By these means the Government will be enabled to effect the sale of their bills at better rates, the tone of the market will be raised and those who are now suffering will be able to sleep in peace and be spared the nightmares to which they are at present subjected.

Bombay, 26th June. SOMNAMBULIST.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—Alexander Thomas, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.—The Directors of the Bombay Gas Company have sanctioned a reduction in the cost of their gas to Rs. 5 per 1,000 cubic feet. If the Directors would take measures to make their gas always show light of uniform excellence, they would be conferring a service on their ratepayers. The cost of gas in Bombay is still very high but often the light it throws is very bad.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The petitions of the undermentioned insolvents have been dismissed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the presiding Commissioner:—Frank Colebrook Blodwell, a cotton agent, liabilities Rs. 26,889, Manuel Xavier, an engineer, Rs. 14,521. Nooroodin bin Tajoodin Jethakur, Rs, 5,996. Lukhmidas Lalljee, a merchant, Rs. 7,603. Ransordas Raghunathdas, a broker, Rs. 1,258. Fazoolabhoy Cassumbhoy, a merchant, Rs. 103,155. Khimjee Soonderjee, a merchant, Rs. 38,879. Dadabhoy Pallonjee Catrack, a contractor, Rs. 4,265. Cassidas Goverdhundas, a hawker, Rs. 2,899.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—The new Bishop of Bombay may be expected to arrive in Bombay by the next mail due on Tuesday or Wednesday next. One of the English papers says that the "young and inexperienced clergyman," as the Bishop is called, comes out with a clerical staff of men younger and less experienced even than himself," but in the list of passengers the Bishop and his Chaplain are alone named; so that "the inexperienced" may, perhaps, follow afterwards. Dr. Mylne, in reply to Dr. Bligh's letter, says he has not made "the outrageous claim" imputed to him. The *Home News* trusts that Dr. Mylne has a wise adviser in his Chaplain, whose name, however, is not given.

THE SHIP OFFICERS IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, this case was called on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Richard Stanley, the second officer of the ship Annot Lyle, stood charged with stealing an egg at sea, valued one anna, and also with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, preferred against him by Captain Yeo, the master of that ship. Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the defence and the complainant in person. The case however ended amicably. The complainant asked His Worship's permission to withdraw both the charges against the defendant. The application was granted and the defendant was discharged.

THE LEVEE.—His Excellency the Governor's Levee was well attended, but owing to the short notice given, many who had made important engagements for that day were unable to attend. A guard of honour of H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I, with band and colours was in attendance under the command of Captain Poole.—*Deccan Herald*, June 28.

THE SAID.—We are glad to learn that the place where the slip took place on the Ghats last year between Khandalla and the Reversing Station is well watched this season. Large companies of men have been at work clearing away dubious places for the past three months and there has not as yet been the least appearance of any loose or dangerous pieces of rock in that locality. We trust that the Ghaut will not give any trouble this year to the railway authorities. It is very satisfactory to know that they are on the alert and every precaution taken against accident. The water drops through the rocks almost continuously, and it is a wonderful highway. The waterfall at Khandalla has a large volume, showing that a great deal of rain has fallen on the Ghauts; but the wild plants and shrubs seem rather [illegible] as yet.—*Id.*

OUR WEATHER.—Since Sunday last the weather has been a little warm and muggy. The promise of rain seemed great on Sunday and we hoped for a good downpour, but it has not come yet. The fields all around Poona have been ploughed; in most of them the precious seed has been sown, and in some of them the seed has sprung up in pretty green ridges. Unless we have rain soon the seed will be lost and the promise of good crops will fail. The cultivators are calling out earnestly for rain to water the young plants and we trust they will not be disappointed. The country looks well, and the trees and young plants are green and fresh. The country is a good grain country, but not half of it is under cultivation. In stony places there is done to teach the cultivators the art of farming [illegible] be a great thing, but they are so slow to adopt any new thing.—*Id.*

PILGRIMS.—A great crowd of pilgrims to Punderpore came up by the first mixed train yesterday. Every third class carriage was crowded and the second class carriages were emptied of the few passengers who came by them, and third class passengers—women principally—were packed into them, with their babies and their bundles stowed away in the most amusing way. Some of the passengers' bundles got into the wrong carriages and there was crying and lamentation on the part of the owners—poor natives are so stupid and helpless in such a crowd; at the tunnels and in the darkness, the women made a great noise calling on their gods—producing a strange effect in these close and confined places. The crowds that came in at Tanna, Callian and Kurjut were the greatest, and it was wonderful in how short a time the station masters provided for their wants. At Callian and Kanowlee new carriages were attached to the train for the benefit of the pilgrims.—*Id.*

THE PILOTS' CASE.

DAVID JOLLEY AND OTHERS VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

THIS suit was called on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayley on Tuesday last on further directions on the Special Commissioner's report. Mr. Manson was on the 16th October last appointed by consent to take the accounts between the pilots and the Port Trustees, and to report his findings on the several questions submitted to him with all convenient despatch. He made his report on the 28th April last, by which it appeared that the sum of Rs. 1,00,152-12-5 had to be refunded to the pilots out of the monies in the hands of the Accountant General, standing to the credit of the Port Fund, and the sum of Rs. 10,893-8-11 out of the Bombay Port Funds.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, were for the plaintiffs, Mr. Marriott, (the Hon. acting Advocate General) and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Starling, with Mr. Hart, appeared for the defendants, the Port Trustees, under the instructions of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland.

The Special Commissioner's report was not accepted to by any of the parties, so the only question necessary to be decided before the suit could be said to have been finally disposed of was as to how the costs should be debited in from what monies they should be paid.

Mr. Lang mentioned that the costs incurred up to the date of the decretal order had been taxed and paid out of the monies standing to the credit of the Port Fund in the hands of the Accountant General, and as that Fund had proved to be more than sufficient to provide for payment of the amount awarded to the pilots, the costs should be satisfied out of the balance which was ample for the purpose.

The Advocate General, on behalf of the Secretary of State, who occupied merely the position of a stakeholder was indifferent as how the costs were provided for, so long as his own were secured.

Mr. Starling said that the costs up to the date of the decretal order should not come out of the *corpus* of the Port Fund, but out of the portion thereof which belonged to the pilots, and as to such costs as had been incurred by the Port Trustees subsequent to the 16th October 1875, his clients would bear them themselves.

His Lordship, from recollection believing that to be the view which he held at the time he delivered judgment, passed a decree accordingly. He also conformed the special Commissioner's report, and gave directions as to payment of the amounts awarded to the plaintiff to such of them as were in Bombay after deducting the *aliquot* amounts of the costs ordered to be paid, and for investment of such of the shares as belonged to persons absent or dead, and for the opening of an account headed in this suit in the names of the respective parties hereto entitled, such sums to be paid on application under an order to be obtained from a Judge sitting in Chambers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27TH JUNE 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·720
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·2
Relative humidity of Air	·821
Rainfall during the whole day (ended at 8-30 a.m. on following day)	0·84
Minimum do. do	80·2
General Direction of wind	SSW, SE, ESE, SSE, S, SSW, SW, SSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	330
Rainfall in	0·84
Total Rainfall during the month	12·12
" " year	17·12
Additions fall up to 2 p.m. of the 28th ultimo	0·03

THE TOWN HALL CONCERT.

WE look forward with pleasure to the revival of the Town Hall Concerts, the first of which is announced for to-morrow afternoon, to be given by the Organ Committee. Bombay has of late been shorn of many musical "stars," but we hope there are sufficient still amongst us to make these Concerts as attractive and pleasant as they have ever been. Admittance will be obtained by payment of one rupee at the doors.

MR. WILLIAM MOYLAN'S CASE.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE charge of defamation brought by Mr. W. Moylan, Government Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, against Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, Chairman of the Fort Press Company, was called on for further hearing before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendant; Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee watched the case on behalf of certain shareholders of the Fort Press Company.

Mr. Pigot called Mr. John Gordon on his subpœna, saying he had been summoned to produce a letter addressed to him as secretary to the Millowners' Association by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, the defendant's solicitors. The letter had been published; and he must say it was a letter which he had read with the most profound astonishment. It contained on the face of it an admission that the defendant did make use of the defamatory matter against Mr. Moylan; but it also contained an application to the gentleman, to whom it was addressed, to obtain evidence in justification of the libel, thereby admitting the libel itself.

The Magistrate said the libel must be proved before him.

Mr. Pigot said the letter contained a complete admission of the libel, and he would ask his counsel learned that the clerk of Messrs. Lynch and [illegible], who applied for the summons against Mr. Gordon, had been unsuccessful in obtaining it. An application was made the preceding evening, but it was too late, for his Worship had left the Court.

The Magistrate said a summons was placed before him that day whilst he was engaged in another case.

Mr. Pigot applied that a summons should be sent to Mr. Gordon at once. The letter in question entitled his Worship to ascertain the exact position of the defendant, and to require of him an explicit statement as to whether he admitted the libel or what course he proposed to take.

The Magistrate said he did not intend to require defendant to disclose his defence at that stage of the case.

Mr. Pigot said it was in his Worship's discretion to do it: whether he would do it or not was a different thing. The letter was a direct incitement, published in the public papers, calling upon the portion of the public interested in the subject to come forward and give evidence against Mr. Moylan.

The Magistrate said he must look into the case upon the evidence before him.

Mr. Pigot said his application was connected with a matter before the Court; and he submitted he was entitled to ask whether or not the letter published in the papers was a letter of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey.

The Magistrate—I think, Mr. Pigot, it would be better to proceed with the case. You have got other witnesses.

Mr. Pigot—Very well, your Worship. I now apply that the summons to Mr. Gordon be sent at once; also another summons, which we have not got, to Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

Witnesses were then called for the complainant as follows:—

Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee said—I am at present doing nothing and reside in Hornby Row. I am a shareholder of the Fort Press Company. I was present at the meeting of the shareholders of that company, at which the defendant was in the chair. At that meeting there was a discussion as to an entry of Rs. 500 in the accounts. Defendant took part in the discussion. Nothing was said as to the character of the person to whom the money was paid. Nothing was said as to that person being a holder of any office. Defendant said the money was paid for the benefit of the company. The auditor of the company, Bapoobhoy Calidas, was present. I called on the auditor for an explanation, but he said the explanation was due from the directors, not from him. I then made a demand upon the directors for an explanation. I asked the defendant, who was the chairman. He did not give any explanation. I heard it was paid for [illegible] The defendant said, "it was given to a person for the benefit of the company; and for the present I do not wish to name him." Mr. Shapoorjee said if it was given for the benefit of the company, there could be no harm to give his name. Defendant said it would cause mischief. Further, I do not remember anything. I used to go into another room every now and then. Defendant said he would satisfy them if they asked at some other time or opportunity.

Mr. Pigot.—Now don't look at Mr. Purcell but answer my question—Did the defendant say anything about the entry?

Witness—The shareholders wanted to look at the books to see how the entry was made. Defendant refused, saying he would satisfy them by showing them the books on another occasion. The entries made by me were not made under the defendant's authority. Defendant did not authorise me to make that entry—not individually. If he alone authorised me, I would not make the entry. The entries were never made from any authority, but from the nature of the payments.

Witness, who up to this moment spoke in English, now wanted to speak in Gujeratee. He was allowed to speak through the interpreter.

Witness continued—I went to the houses of three of the directors, to get their sanction, which justified me to make the payment; but the fourth gave his sanction at the Fort Press office. I speak of the sanction for payment. I got no sanction for making the entry further than the above. The defendant was one of the directors whose sanction I obtained. The payment was the first authority. I don't make entries before the payments are made.

Mr. Pigot said the witness had now proved a hostile witness, and he wished to cross-examine him.

Mr. Purcell said the witness was not hostile merely because he spoke the truth, or did not say something which his learned friend wished him to say.

The Magistrate—I don't think he is a hostile witness.

Mr. Pigot asked that a note be taken of his application to cross-examine, and of his Worship's refusal.

Witness continued—The payment which was authorised was made by me. I did not pay the money to Mr. Moylan or see him take it. I did not pay the money mentioned in the entry to Mr. Moylan hand to hand, as I said before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell—From the 1st May last Messrs. Knoop and Co. have become the secretaries of the company, and shortly after they were appointed I ceased to be secretary. The company have portions of their work at Colaba. Early in September, about the 8th or 9th, I received a notice that Mr. Moylan was coming to inspect the boilers on the 16th September, he not [illegible] that notice. I was directed to be present at the inspection. A day or two afterwards, I went down to Colaba and saw the company's engineer there. I don't recollect whether the company's engineer told me that, unless arrangements were made with Mr. Moylan, trouble would be the result. I think I got a note from the engineer. (Mr. Pigot objects to witness producing the note.) I believe I circulated that communication amongst the directors about the 13th September. A sum of Rs. 200 was then sent to Mr. Moylan. That was either the day before or on the very day of the inspection. The money was sent in the forenoon. The directors sanctioned the money being sent a day or two previously. The money was first given by me to the defendant, who enclosed it in an envelope, and told me to seal it and send it with an office peon, making an entry in the letter delivery book. Mr. Moylan returned the money the same day. It was brought back to the defendant, and I received it from him the same day. Mr. Moylan came to inspect the works at Colaba on the 16th September about noon. Shortly after, the defendant came; also the company's engineer Jamsetjee Manockjee; and the company's accountant also. Mr. Moylan and the engineer had a conversation. I did hear what Mr. Moylan say, but do not remember it. They appeared to be examining something. Mr. Moylan seemed to find fault with the engineer for not exposing certain pipes for inspection. Mr. Moylan remained at the works from two to three hours. The machinery was opened out for Mr. Moylan's inspection at the time, but I do not know what he did, as I was not near enough. Four or five days afterwards, either myself or the company's engineer told Mr. Moylan that the boilers were ready. He came a second time to inspect the boilers.

Mr. Purcell had not finished the cross-examination of the witness when the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, the 5th prox., at 2-30 p.m.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 28TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THEFT.

BABIA GOVIND was charged with committing theft by taking a [illegible] from the compound of Dr. Wilson's school on the 12th May, and knowing the same to be stolen property, and having been previously convicted of theft. Deen Mahomed Cassum, a mucadam in the service of the Bombay Municipality, living outside the compound of Dr. Wilson's school, recognised the [illegible] as that belonging to the wife of Annaje Ansoo, a sub-commator. It having been given him to dry, he hung it on the wall of the compound. After hanging the [illegible] on the wall he went to his shed to cook his meal, and on his return about half an hour afterwards it was still there, but shortly after he missed it, and went and told Annajee of the fact. The next day it was brought to him by a police sepoy and he identified the [illegible].

The prisoner running to Punnewaddy, followed by a number of boys calling out thief; he arrested him; and a shoemaker coming up, said he had left a saree with him, and went off. He showed him the saree. The prisoner said he had not taken the saree, and had not left it there. The next day he took the saree and the prisoner to the last witness in consequence of information he had received. Kooska Dhondoo, a shoemaker, confirmed the evidence given by the police sepoy.

The prisoner said he did not commit this theft; he lived at Rumwaddy and was taken up as he was going to get his gharry ready. The jury found the prisoner guilty and his Lordship reserved sentence till Monday next.

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ditto.

Cassum Abdoolla was charged with committing, on the 23rd April of the present year, theft by taking a silver ring, cotton sheet, and coin, to the value of 8½ annas, knowing the same to be stolen property.

Buxoo Cassum, a butcher, said that while asleep, on the 22nd, he had the sheet under his head. When he awoke at about 5 o'clock next morning, he saw the prisoner leaving his room. He jumped up, seized him, and found the prisoner with his sheet tied round his head. Overnight he had tied up a silver ring and 8½ annas in copper pice, in the corner of the sheet. He took him to a sepoy where the things were found tied up as represented.

Ameer Ali, a police sepoy, corroborated the statement of the previous witness. Before the magistrate the prisoner had nothing to say. On the 2nd August 1875 he was convicted of theft by Mr. Nana Morojee and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Common Jail. Prisoner called Ibrahim Ramsay, the brother-in-law of the prosecutor, who stated that he (the prosecutor) and the prisoner lived together in the same house. His sheet being kept by the prosecutor and have so lived for many years. The sheet belonged to the prisoner; only the ring and about five annas belonged to the prosecutor; he did not commit any theft. The prisoner returned from board ship and slept in the house. There was an ill-feeling existing between the prosecutor and himself, owing to the prisoner coming to live in the house. He had been sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. Nana Morojee about two years ago for picking up cotton in the streets.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE SULTAN'S DEPOSITION.

(From the "Times" Special Correspondent.)

PERA, MAY 30.

We are all stunned by the intelligence we received here this morning, at 10 o'clock, on landing at Karakeui Bridge from the Buyukdere and Therapia steamer. We set out from our summer quarters in a perfect deluge of rain, some of us trying to make out the meaning of the reports of cannon which had been heard from Stamboul, breaking the silence of the dead hours of the night. We stopped at Bebek, where the present as well as the late Grand Vizier have their *yalis*, or country houses, and were their joined by the Private Secretary of Mehemet Rushdi, who whispered that a great revolution had been accomplished in the night—that Sultan Abdul Aziz had been deposed, and his nephew, Murad Effendi, eldest son of Sultan Abdul Medjid, had been proclaimed. The news as it circulated on board the steamer was variously commented upon—became the subject of friendly bets, but on the whole obtained little credit. Presently, however, we were told to look out as we approached the Imperial palaces at Dolmabatchi and Cheragan; and there, sure enough, as far as we could see through the blinding rain, we saw all the ironclads and other vessels riding at anchor *pavoises* as if for a great festivity. We landed, and as we looked up towards the Tower of the Bourse, we perceived that the funds, which were down at 11 last evening, had now risen to 16.32. As we crossed the bridge, on our way to Galata we met several squads of the Imperial mounted guard in full uniforms and with lance-rests, going up at a brisk gallop to Stamboul. On arriving at the British Consulate we made out that the Proclamation of Murad as Sultan had certainly been made in the night, the event being announced by firing 100 cannon; and there were disordrous rumours either that Sultan Abdul Aziz was dead—in fact, had been killed or that he had been imprisoned and hidden somewhere, probably on board one of his ironclads. His life or death, however, would not in any manner affect the success of this astounding revolution, for he has not one friend in the world, and is as much detested by his own people as he is by the Christians. The Throne is vacant, so far as he is concerned, and the words, "The old Sultan is dead; Long life to the new Sultan," would be morally true, even if Abdul Aziz were to survive the terrible events of last night. He is certainly dead so as to Sovereign, and the eight or nine millions of Turkish free which he has been hoarding for years are not unlikely to be brought into light for the public good. I may add, however, that the intelligence of the death of Sultan Abdul Aziz is most likely to turn out correct, as Islamism does not allow the existence of two Khalifs, or successors of the Prophet, at the same time.

Such, in a few words, are the details of the great catastrophe so far as I have hitherto been able to collect them. It is a palace revolution preceded by no struggle, and involving at the utmost the loss of one most decidedly worthless life. I hope you will now allow me to dwell at some length on the circumstances which have enabled me to be prepared for such a consummation, and even to convey to you both written and telegraphic hints of what we might look forward to. About a month ago, as I walked with an American friend from Candilly to the summit of Boolgoorloo, I found on this latter spot, famous for the panorama it exhibits of the Bosphorus and of a vast extent of the Sea of Marmora, a Turkish officer of high rank reclining on the ground with two gentlemen in civil dress. I said nothing to the latter—one in uniform, the other in plain clothes, in such garb as is now common among the young students or Softas of *La Jeune Turquie*. The officer who had come up with these two sons from his quarters at Beylerbey welcomed us with true Arab hospitality; gave us a drink of water, and we had with him a long conversation, which, though carried on through an interpreter, travelled gentleman, able to convey his ideas in excellent French. Our talk turned on a variety of subjects, chiefly political, and we lamented the condition of the country, which it was natural to impute to mis-government, all agreeing that matters could not proceed on the present footing without bringing about the utter ruin of the Ottoman Empire. "Yes," said our host, "Bey," there must be reform, and there must be change, whether it be pacific or violent—and, mark you, gentlemen, what I tell you to-day. Wait till the 18th of May, Old Style, and see what happens then." We tried—or, I should say, my inquisitive American friend tried to obtain some explanation of this suspicious and particular prophecy, but without the good Osmanli would tell nothing more. "Look out for that day," he again and again repeated, "the 18th of May—old Greek and Turkish style, the 30th in your Latin Calendar—and you shall see what you shall see;" and he requested me to take down the date in my memorandum-book. The man who had been pleasant and humorous up to this moment became now grave and earnest as if most anxious to impress upon us that he was no boisterous mirthful or attempting to hoax us, and I observed that the son who wore no uniform evinced some confusion and turned pale, as if alarmed at his father's imprudent communicativeness. I need not advert to the fact that this is the 30th, or, according to Eastern reckoning, the 18th of May. The expected on that something of great importance would occur to-day had been spoken of in a variety of quarters, and was, of course, poohpoohed as predictions of that nature too generally are.

That the Sultan should not be allowed to live, or at least not allowed to reign, is what Turks, Greeks, and people of all classes and conditions, and even members of the late Cabinet, have been for a long time expecting. Midhat Pasha, the Sultan's friend, has been for a long time in expectation of the fate which awaited him, and endeavoured to evade it by perpetually shifting his residence, by avoiding the necessity of appearing before the public on his way to Mosque on Fridays, or by putting off his attendance from room to a later hour, and by hiding as he best could in the most secret apartments of his Palace. He had also taken the precaution of shutting up Murad Effendi and all his other nephews, and keeping a close watch upon their movements, though lavishing upon them all demonstrations of honour and affection, possibly with intent to do away with them whenever an occasion to save himself by sacrificing their lives might arise. Fortunately for these Princes, the Sultan had neither guards nor servants on whose fidelity he might rely, and those who laid hold of him were in all probability the same who set his prisoners at liberty.

One of the devices by which the conspirators hoped to rid themselves of the Sultan consisted in enticing him on board one of his ironclads, and steaming away with him to some distant region where efforts would be made to induce him to abdicate by the strong bribe of an annuity of £200,000.

The report of the assassination of the Sultan, if it be confirmed, as I little doubt, will create a painful sensation in Christian countries, where it will be said that the conspirators should have wrought out their purpose by an open insurrection instead of staining what might be a good cause by a crime which the helpless and forlorn position of the Sultan might have rendered unnecessary. I do not know whether their guilt may be extenuated by pleading the precepts of the Koran which forbid opposition to the Sultan so long as he can withstand it, and, in other words, make it less a crime to kill than to rise in arms against him. Two Sultans, as I have said before, cannot be suffered to live at the same time. With the blessings of Ulemas, Mollahs, and Softas, what stains of blood cannot be washed off.

PERA, MAY 31.

THE Varna mail closed yesterday at half-past 1 p.m. and no private telegrams were transmitted till after that time, the wires being monopolised by the Government, nor was there any hope that even then any account of the great events of which we were witnesses would at first be allowed a free course. All I could write or telegraph was, therefore, limited to a statement of the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz and of the accession of Sultan Murad V. I shall now try to supply the main incidents of this momentous Palace Revolution, or *coup d'état*, and from the manifold and contradictory rumours which were yesterday in circulation, frame such a narrative as may seem to me most plausible or intelligible.

For some time after that movement of the Softas which led to the downfall of the Grand Vizier Mahmoud Pasha, three weeks ago, the Sultan, on Grand Vizier Mehemed Rushdi, urged upon the Sultan the expediency or necessity of some important reforms in the administration chiefly based on Midhat Pasha's programme published at the time of that statesman's retirement from Mahmoud's Cabinet in December, and consisting chiefly of a curtailment of the Civil List, a limitation of the Sovereign's authority, and a more liberal policy on the Government, which Europe, especially Turkey, from Russian ascendency, should again bring this country on the best terms of friendly understanding. Any such Turkey's old and trusty ally, England. These suggestions were invariably received by the Sultan with impatience and rudeness, till it became evident to the Grand Vizier and his colleagues that a change in the person of the Sovereign had become inevitable. A Council of Ministers was held on Monday, attended by the Grand Vizier, by Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War, and by Mithad Pasha, lately admitted into the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio, who, for the above six months been the leader of the movement, and became thus at once the soul of the Cabinet.

At the meeting of this Triumvirate, the deposition of Sultan Abdul Aziz was irrevocably resolved upon. This resolution was to be effected yesterday, Tuesday, the 30th, at half-past 12 noon, but at 10 p.m. of the foregoing night, Hafiz Pasha, the first Chamberlain of the Sultan, received some secret information of the intended night and hour, and the Sultan being warned of it the War Minister, Hussein Avni, was summoned to the Palace at Dolmabatcheh, but refused to attend on the plea of illness. A second summons was sent by the Sultan with the intimation that the Sultan was aware of the conspiracy; and demanded the War Minister's immediate attendance. In the meanwhile a Council of all the Ministers was called together at the War Office, to which were admitted the Sheik-ul-Islam, Hafroullah Effendi; Nazif Pasha, Said Bey, and a considerable number of Ulemas, Mollahs, and other Church and State dignitaries. There the Sheik-ul-Islam, as first interpreter of Koran law, gave sentence that the Sultan could be lawfully dethroned, and that Mehemet Murad Effendi, nephew of Sultan Abdul Aziz, and eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, as the oldest surviving male of the Imperial dynasty, should by right be called to the succession. The acceptance of Murad was said to be certain, and the resolution was approved by the Council without a dissentient voice.

In the meanwhile Redif Pasha, President of the Council of War, had been instructed by Hussein Avni to make all necessary preparations, and had surrounded the Dolmabatchi Palace with troops on the land side, and with well manned steam launches—here called *Monches*—on the side of the Bosphorus, thus guarding every inlet and outlet of the Palace, while Ahmed Karserli, Minister of Marine, had gone on board the admiral's ship Messoudieh, the lately purchased ironclad, at anchor in front of the Imperial Palace.

These arrangements being made, an invitation was conveyed to Murad, begging him to receive the throne of the elevated rank to which the vote of the Council had raised him. The Prince, who had been held by the Sultan as a hostage or prisoner at the Palace, could not or would not, at first, comply with the request, but Hussein Avni, at the head of two squadrons of horse, repaired to the Palace, and by the aid of some of the servants succeeded in smuggling away the Prince, and conveyed him in a private carriage to the Seraskierat, where, after receiving the homage of the assembled Council, he was solemnly proclaimed as Sultan Murad V., in the presence of about 500 or 600 persons, Mussulmans and Christians, who had been brought together on the spot.

This proclamation was made at break of day; it was attended by his Highness Abdul Muhtaleb, the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, and announced to the world by 101 discharges of heavy artillery, and by hoisting the Imperial standard on the tower of the Seraskierat and on the old Genoese tower of Galata. Telegrams were at the same time sent to all the Governors of Provinces, and later to the Ottoman Ambassadors abroad, conveying tidings of the suspicious event. Notwithstanding the heavy rain and storm, the multitude began to crowd the grand square before the Seraskierat, to the number, it is said, of between 10,000 and 20,000.

While this important transaction was being consummated at the Seraskierat, on the other side of the Golden Horn, at Dolmabatcheh, Redif Pasha entered the Palace and asked for admission to Sultan Abdul Aziz—who had taken refuge in the harem—and pressed upon the eunuchs the necessity of having an interview with the Sultan. Upon the Sultan, under threat of a violation of the women's sanctuary, making his appearance, the Pasha, who had with him several officers of rank and a detachment of troops, intimated to him that it was the will of the nation that he should be deposed and that he had from that moment ceased to be Sultan, adding that he should prepare to leave the Palace of which his successor, Sultan Murad, was to take immediate possession. Abdul Aziz broke out into a fit of wild rage, called Redif Pasha a "traitor," and declared that he disbelieved him, whereupon the Pasha bade him look out at the windows, and satisfy himself that he was at the discretion of the lawful and successful forces, which put all ideas of resistance on his part out of the question. The ex-Sultan's fury at once collapsed, and he allowed himself to be escorted by water to Top Capon, where a temporary residence was made ready for him in the still remaining apartments of the Old Palace, near the Seraglio Point (Sera Bournou). An eye-witness from whom I have these particulars assures me that the ex-Sultan, on landing seeing that the soldiers who were drawn up on the pier did not give the customary salute by presenting arms, was unable to master his irritation, which he evinced by an angry Gurkh at his attendants, in which he probably included the family, the Valide, his mother, his sons, Youssoof Effendi and Youssouf younger brothers, and 53 boats full of women, children, nurses, slaves, and other persons of the household. Before quitting the Palace, the ex-Sultan, through the agency of his First Chamberlain and Secretary, had declared to the Council his readiness to submit to all the wishes of the nation and to grant all the desired reforms; but he was answered that it was "too late."

The Palace, being thus vacated by the dethroned Sovereign, was soon afterwards occupied by the new Padishah. Sultan Murad was conveyed from the Seraskierat to the landing-place at Sirkedji Iskelesi, embarked with his suite in the Imperial caïques, and was rowed across the Golden Horn to Dolmabatchah, where he arrived at about 11 in the morning, and where he soon after noon received all the Church and State dignitaries of the Empire, together with the Exarchs, Patriarchs, Rebbis, and other chiefs of the various non-Mussulman denominations. Then followed the appointment of Chamberlains, Secretaries, and other officials of the new household, as well as a Decree of full amnesty to all political offenders and the recall of illustrious exiles. Notwithstanding the oft-repeated salutes of artillery and the display of flags at all the public buildings and at the masts of all the Turkish vessels in harbour, the event passed off with no great excitement, the continuance of the terrible weather probably in no small degree contributing to prevent a very large assemblage of the idle populace in the streets, so that there was hardly any need of the precaution of doubling the force of police, which was, however, extending even to all the towns and villages on the Bosphorus. Theresapia and Buyukdere, for instance, received re-inforcements of troops, and at the latter place an ironclad was anchored, near the quay opposite to the Russian Ambassador's country house—whether as a protection or an honourable distinction to that distinguished diplomatist I do not exactly know. You may remember that at the time of the downfall of Queen Isabella, in September, 1868, a storm of unusual violence broke upon Madrid and flooded its streets for three nights and three days, driving to their homes by main force the rabble which had invaded the Arsenal and armed themselves with its contents, the increased, if possible, by the raging of the storm, the danger in which it would otherwise have been exposed. Here at Constantinople such a safeguard of order was scarcely required. The people showed no symptoms of a riotous disposition. The Revolution had been prepared with marvellous foresight, deliberation, and discretion; was carried out without a struggle, without a drop of bloodshed, and was accompanied by the whole population with such general rejoicing as must satisfy every impartial spectator of the unanimity of the hostile feeling harboured in every bosom against the late Sultan's character and mode of government, and of the necessity everywhere felt and acknowledged, of a change which, be it whatever it may, can never be for the worse. Sultan Abdul Aziz makes his exit amid the loathing and contempt of a whole people.

DEATH OF ABDUL AZIZ.

The death by special deposition of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz has been specially announced in official circulars as "malevolent," and it was stated that the Sultan Murad, immediately on mounting the throne, gave orders that his uncle should be treated with all due respect. The deposed Sovereign, it was added, had recognized his nephew as Sultan, and stated that his own renunciation of the throne was due to need of rest and the desire to live in retirement. On Sunday it was officially announced at Constantinople that Abdul Aziz had committed suicide, and the following telegram was sent by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ottoman representatives abroad :—

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—A sad event has just painfully affected our august master and his Government. Abdul Aziz Khan, who for some time past had given evident signs of mental derangement, having locked himself this morning in his apartment in the Palace of Dolmabagtche, which his keepers, by order in his arm with a pair of scissors which he had concealed about his person. The Imperial Government hastened to take all the regular legal steps, and a circumstantial medical report has been drawn up. This report will be forwarded to you immediately. All the Ministers and the high civil and military dignitaries will be present at the funeral of his Majesty, which will be performed in accordance with all the usual pomp, and with all the honours due to the deceased, whose body will be placed in the mausoleum of the Sultan Mahmoud.

The funeral took place on Sunday evening. An official summary of a medical report upon the death of the ex-Sultan has since been published, signed by ministers, Physicians. The document is cautiously worded, but states that having examined the corpse they arrived at the conclusion, from the nature of the wounds and the instrument—a pair of scissors—said to have produced them, that death was the result of suicide.

THE OTTOMAN MURADS.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

By what freak or fancy the new Ottoman Sultan has come to be styled Murad V., it is by no means easy to divine. (Murad, by the way, means the Desired or Chosen one.) The following is a list of account of his predecessors who have borne the same cognomen :—

Murad I., the third of the dynasty, and son of Orkhan, ascended the throne A.D. 1359. During his reign, which lasted thirty-one years, Adrianople was captured and made the second capital of the Government.

Murad II., son of Mohammed I., became Sultan A.D. 1421. Several serious revolutions broke out during his reign, but on the whole he was very successful, having added large territories, taken from the Greek Empire, to the Ottoman dominions. In 1443 he abdicated in favour of his son Muhammad, but resumed the reins of government in less than two years afterwards. The Turks regard him as one of their best and wisest Sovereigns.

Murad III., son of Selim II., succeeded his father A.D. 1574. On coming to the throne his first care was to grant several additional immunities and privileges to the Janizars who had become a dangerous power in the State. His next was to have his five brothers strangled in his presence. The chief martial event of his reign was the invasion of Persia with varying success and very little permanent result. His other measures, though important, call for no remark. Turkish historians are somewhat reticent about this Murad, but Prince Cantemir, the Christian historian, says that he was a peaceful disposition, a lover of learning, and very zealous in his religion.

Murad IV., son of Ahmad I., began his reign A.D. 1623, on the deposition of his immediate predecessor, Mustafa I., and is generally known by the surname of Ghazi, or the Warrior. His campaigns, however, were not generally successful. He restrained Baghdad from the Persians, but was obliged to sue for peace with Poland and Transylvania. In the early part of his reign the Cossacks entered the Bosphorus with a large fleet of boats, burned the suburbs of Yeni-Keui and Dogrue-Dere, and carried consternation into the heart of the capital. In 1633 he published an edict licensing the sale and drinking of wine, but prohibiting tobacco, and the Turkish annalists record many stories of his eccentricities. He caused old women of four-score to jump men of fifteen or five-and twenty, and old men to girls, committing a thousand such frolics. According to Christian contemporary historians, Murad IV. was one most absolute Prince who swayed the Ottoman sceptre. In religion he appears to have been a Freethinker and without a conscientious dissembler. He was also covetous to excess, having left fifteen millions of gold in the Treasury, which was empty when he ascended the throne.

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THE OAKS.

(From the "Daily News" Sporting Correspondent.)

THE Oaks day was extremely sultry, the sky not in any way being brightened by a summer sun. Compared with the Derby, the attendance was far less, but nevertheless in proportion to other Oaks days, it was most probably in excess. The sport from first to last was of a highly entertaining character, and was all round by far the best of the week. Good odds were laid on Father Mathew for the Epsom Two-year-old Stakes, but he only got his penalty and friends' money home just in front of Don Carlos, who is gradually running into form. Of the big field who went to the post for the Glasgow Plate, Antonio Perez was made favourite, but he out up very badly and never once flattered the hopes of his backers. Conspiracy, in winning under 10st 10lb, showed how weight occasionally tells to affect animals on certain courses. Fourteen were then weighed out for the Oaks, of whom all but Lucilla, Merry Duchess, and Camella, were seen in the paddock. Of this lot the two former were put to rights at Tattenham Corner, and failed in the preliminary canter, but the favourite did not emerge from Sherwood's until the remainder were at the post. Lavant, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, was cool and composed enough as she walked round with the others in the paddock. This two-year-old, should exercise a painful and difficult self-restraint, a collision will be averted, for there are many of the new Sultan's advisers who cherish the wild hope that a bold course would now be a prudent course, and that to deal a succession of blows which would crush the insurgents in Bosnia and Bulgaria and cripple Servia and Montenegro would enable Turkey, the distance Camelia was in front going strong, and Lavant, who had found a most dangerous foe in Enquerrande, who up to this point had never been near the front. From this point she gradually made up her leeway, and getting a final run a few strides from the chair managed to make a dead heat. By subsequent arrangement the stakes were divided and Enquerrande walked over. Another close race resulted for the Epsom Cup, in Darby Dan only just losing a head to the good. An objection on the ground of boring was overruled.

THE OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs. each, h ft.; for 3 yr-old fillies, 8st 10lb each; the owner of the second filly to receive 300 sovs., and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes. About a mile and a half, starting at the New High Level starting post. 165 subs.

M. A. Lupin's Enquerrande, by Vermont—Defiance, 8st 10lb.....Hudson (w.o.) †
Count F. de Lagrange's Camelia, by Macaroni—Amoretta, 8st 10lb.....Glover 2
M. Drummond's Merry Duchess, 8st 10lb...J. Osborne 3
M. Delamarre's Filosello, 8st 10lb.....Carver 0
Mr. Bowes's Twine the Plaiden, 8st 12lb.....Griffiths 0
Count F. de Lagrange's Allumette, 8st 10lb ...Morris 0
M. A. de Montgomery's La Seine, 8st 10lb...C. Wood 0
Lord Rosebery's Levant, 8st 10lb.....Constable 0
Lord Rosebery's Majority, 8st 10lb.....Morbey 0
Mr. Savile's Zoe, 8st 10lb .....Goater 0
Lord Zetland's Margarita, 8st 10lb .....J. Snowden 0
Mr. R. Pattinson's Viltoria, 8st 10lb .....T. Cannon 0
Mr. Carnegie's Catiuka, 8st 10lb .....Perry 0
Mr. W. R. Marshall's Liris, 8st 10lb .....F. Webb 0

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Camelia, 9 to 2 agst Enquerrande, 100 to 12 each agst Levant and La Seine, 10 to 1 agst Liris, 100 to 7 agst Twine the Plaiden, 20 to 1 agst Filosello, 25 to 1 agst Viatrix, and 33 to 1 each agst Merry Duchess and Zoe.

After the canter by, in which all took part except Camella, the lot went their way to the post, where the last-named jolted them, she having been saddled at Sherwood's. Wheeling round at the post, the lot were despatched to a capital start, and they ran in a line for nearly one hundred yards, when Allumette shot to the front, followed by Camelia and Majesty, while in a cluster came Margarita, Filosello, Twine the Plaiden, Levant, and Catiuka, while whipping in were Zoe and Viatrix; the favourite, however, before reaching Chetwood's being only just in front of this last-named pair with Enquerrande. There was no material change until they came near the mile post, where Allumette had increased her lead to some two lengths, being now followed by Majesty, Margarita, Merry Duchess, and the favourite, who had now greatly improved her position. Zoe here came next on the rails, with La Seine in company, and as they made the bend for Tattenham Corner Twine the Plaiden began to improve her position, and Allumette directly the descent was commenced being in trouble. Mr. Bowes's filly then went on at the head of affairs, closely pressed by Margarita, Merry Duchess, Zoe, Camelia, Majesty, and Levant, while on the outside Catiuka was well up. This division rounded the bend in close company, Twine the Plaiden having perhaps a slight lead, but she was done with before reaching the tanroad as also were both Lord Rosebery's fillies, and Camelia simultaneously was in front, with Merry Duchess in attendance, just in front of La Seine, Filosello, Liris, and Margarita, all of whom, however, were in difficulties. Just as they reached the distance, Enquerrande came through her field with a determined rush, and challenged the favourite opposite the stand. Until within a few strides of the finish it appeared as if Camelia would hold her own, but the second in the French Derby gardually got up and catching her opponent in the last stride made a dead heat of it. Merry Duchess finished third, four lengths off clear of Filosello, who ran through a lot of beaten horses, was fourth, Liris being fifth, then Zoe, Margarita, La Seine, and Viltoria in the order named, while Levant, Majesty, Catiuka, and the Plaiden came next, with Allumette last. The stakes were subsequently divided, and Enquerrande walked over.

THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Amid the contradictory statements concerning the efficiency of the Native Army of India which have lately been put forward, it may be difficult to understand clearly the point on which our Henry Havelock challenges the authorities at the India House.

The contention is only incidentally connected with the old dispute on the respective merits of the so-called Regular and Irregular Systems. The Regular System aimed at applying to our Indian Army the system of our British Regiments, with little or no alteration. The Irregular System, which for various reasons, partly political and partly financial, grew up alongside of the other, differed from it mainly because, while it retained as much as it could of the British system, it aimed at modifying that system so as to suit the special requirements of the Asiatic character and of our rule in India. Looking at it from this point of view, it is not surprising that, after such a trial as the events of the Indian Mutiny afforded, the Irregular System was definitely accepted.

Setting aside such technicalities as are involved in the names "Regular" and "Irregular," the principles approved and adopted in the reorganization of the Native Army in India which followed the Mutiny of 1857 were mostly these :—That the officers, and especially the commanding officer, of a Native regiment should have much larger and more summary powers than are allowed to officers in a corresponding position in the British Army; that a few English officers of high training, and with considerable responsibilities, in each regiment were to be preferred to a larger number with a more minute division of duties; and that it was desirable and practicable to develope the class of Native officers—practicable, as proved by the conduct of the class in many Irregular regiments during 1857 and 1858, and desirable, as giving to the Native soldiery a legitimate field of ambition.

Questions of detail may doubtless for the most part be left to the authorities on the spot, who probably hesitate to press hardly upon the new Government at Constantinople before its strength and its temper have been clearly revealed, but that she will exert her influence to prevent her partisans in Servia and Montenegro from precipitating an international conflict the limits of which must be at present unforeseen. We expect, therefore, to find that the alarming intelligence of aggressive movements and preparations in Servia and Montenegro which come to us from Berlin will soon be contradicted from sources of more immediate authority. There seems to be little question about the reality and importance of these demonstrations, but we are well assured that they will not be executed in opposition to the advice or injunctions of Russia. The most serious aspect of the attitude in which the Slavonic States have placed themselves is the irritation their policy has caused among the Orthodox Mussulmans, who regard the deposition of Abdul Aziz as a victory over fatal foreign influences. It is not at all certain that even if Servia and Montenegro submit to the Russian ukase, should exercise a painful and difficult self-restraint, a collision will be averted, for there are many of the new Sultan's advisers who cherish the wild hope that a bold course would now be a prudent course, and that to deal a succession of blows which would crush the insurgents in Bosnia and Bulgaria and cripple Servia and Montenegro would enable Turkey, in the first place, to show herself a match for each of them, and then something like equal terms with the Great Powers.

It is alleged that this fanatical dream has so far taken practical shape that envoys have been despatched to the Mussulman States of Northern Africa, to Tunis and Morocco, to seek military aid in this Holy War, and that the most energetic efforts are being made to reorganize the Turkish Army on a scale which will give it, in the distance Camelia was in front going strong, and Lavant, who had found a most dangerous foe in Enquerrande, who up to this point had never been near the front. From this point she gradually made up her leeway, and getting a final run a few strides from the chair managed to make a dead heat. By subsequent arrangement the stakes were divided and Enquerrande walked over. Another close race resulted for the Epsom Cup, in Darby Dan only just losing a head to the good. An objection on the ground of boring was overruled.

THE OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs. each, h ft.; for 3 yr-old fillies, 8st 10lb each; the owner of the second filly to receive 300 sovs., and the third 150 sovs. out of the stakes. About a mile and a half, starting at the New High Level starting post. 165 subs.

M. A. Lupin's Enquerrande, by Vermont—Defiance, 8st 10lb.....Hudson (w.o.) †
Count F. de Lagrange's Camelia, by Macaroni—Amoretta, 8st 10lb.....Glover 2
M. Drummond's Merry Duchess, 8st 10lb...J. Osborne 3
M. Delamarre's Filosello, 8st 10lb.....Carver 0
Mr. Bowes's Twine the Plaiden, 8st 12lb.....Griffiths 0
Count F. de Lagrange's Allumette, 8st 10lb ...Morris 0
M. A. de Montgomery's La Seine, 8st 10lb...C. Wood 0
Lord Rosebery's Levant, 8st 10lb.....Constable 0
Lord Rosebery's Majority, 8st 10lb.....Morbey 0
Mr. Savile's Zoe, 8st 10lb .....Goater 0
Lord Zetland's Margarita, 8st 10lb .....J. Snowden 0
Mr. R. Pattinson's Viltoria, 8st 10lb .....T. Cannon 0
Mr. Carnegie's Catiuka, 8st 10lb .....Perry 0
Mr. W. R. Marshall's Liris, 8st 10lb .....F. Webb 0

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Camelia, 9 to 2 agst Enquerrande, 100 to 12 each agst Levant and La Seine, 10 to 1 agst Liris, 100 to 7 agst Twine the Plaiden, 20 to 1 agst Filosello, 25 to 1 agst Viatrix, and 33 to 1 each agst Merry Duchess and Zoe.

After the canter by, in which all took part except Camella, the lot went their way to the post, where the last-named jolted them, she having been saddled at Sherwood's. Wheeling round at the post, the lot were despatched to a capital start, and they ran in a line for nearly one hundred yards, when Allumette shot to the front, followed by Camelia and Majesty, while in a cluster came Margarita, Filosello, Twine the Plaiden, Levant, and Catiuka, while whipping in were Zoe and Viatrix; the favourite, however, before reaching Chetwood's being only just in front of this last-named pair with Enquerrande. There was no material change until they came near the mile post, where Allumette had increased her lead to some two lengths, being now followed by Majesty, Margarita, Merry Duchess, and the favourite, who had now greatly improved her position. Zoe here came next on the rails, with La Seine in company, and as they made the bend for Tattenham Corner Twine the Plaiden began to improve her position, and Allumette directly the descent was commenced being in trouble. Mr. Bowes's filly then went on at the head of affairs, closely pressed by Margarita, Merry Duchess, Zoe, Camelia, Majesty, and Levant, while on the outside Catiuka was well up. This division rounded the bend in close company, Twine the Plaiden having perhaps a slight lead, but she was done with before reaching the tanroad as also were both Lord Rosebery's fillies, and Camelia simultaneously was in front, with Merry Duchess in attendance, just in front of La Seine, Filosello, Liris, and Margarita, all of whom, however, were in difficulties. Just as they reached the distance, Enquerrande came through her field with a determined rush, and challenged the favourite opposite the stand. Until within a few strides of the finish it appeared as if Camelia would hold her own, but the second in the French Derby gardually got up and catching her opponent in the last stride made a dead heat of it. Merry Duchess finished third, four lengths off clear of Filosello, who ran through a lot of beaten horses, was fourth, Liris being fifth, then Zoe, Margarita, La Seine, and Viltoria in the order named, while Levant, Majesty, Catiuka, and the Plaiden came next, with Allumette last. The stakes were subsequently divided, and Enquerrande walked over.

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